

26

\$1.00

Communes-

**English
Dictionary**

ROY COLBY

Introduction by

STEFAN T. POSSONY

A Communes- English Dictionary

by Professor Roy Colby

Preface by Stefan T. Possony

WESTERN ISLANDS



PUBLISHERS

BOSTON

LOS ANGELES

The Introduction to this book has been adapted and reproduced with permission of the publisher from the author's Introduction to *A Brief Dictionary of Double Talk*, Part II of *Revolutionary Actions . . . U.S.A. . . .* by Bruce Alger, Citizen's Evaluation Institute, Education for Freedom Foundation, 62 Ben Franklin, Washington, D.C. 20044, 1971.

COPYRIGHT ©1972 BY ROY COLBY

All rights reserved

Published by

Western Islands

Belmont, Massachusetts 02178

Manufactured in the United States of America

Table of Contents

Preface	vii
Introduction	xxiii
A Communes-English Dictionary.1

Preface

Stefan T. Possony

The publication of Professor Roy Colby's dictionary of the communese language marks a milestone in the study of communism.

This dictionary is not a big, but a stupendous work: Without painstaking diligence and unceasing perseverance, and especially without exceptional intellectual understanding, both of semantics and communism, the identification and "translation" of more than a thousand communist terms would have been impossible.

I confess that despite my own earlier labors in this unplowed field, the length of the communese lexicon surprised me greatly. This fact alone shows that the communese language is far more elaborate than was supposed heretofore. Communese also appears to be a living language to which new expressions are constantly added, while older terms acquire a richer and more complex meaning. Moreover, since the partial break-up of the Stalinist monolith, the communese language has begun to develop "dialects," notably the specific vocabulary of Maoism.

Professor Colby's dictionary has laid the foun-

dation for the continued observation and translation of communese and all its dialects, and has given us a tool through which the relations among communists, and between communists and non-communists, can henceforth be analyzed more effectively. In the name of all students of communism, and of all those who care for the security of the United States and the Free World, I feel privileged that I was invited to express our gratitude to Roy Colby for his outstanding accomplishment.

I would like to take this opportunity to make a few comments on coded languages.

Past efforts to translate communist semantics have encountered widespread skepticism and sometimes hostility. Some have contended that the communists do not express themselves on different levels of meaning, others have quibbled about the "translations" of communese words, and many have doubted that a secret language could exist. I would argue that the denial of the reality of the communese language is one of the root causes of why the United States is finding it so hard to understand communism. Indeed, lack of comprehension has been paralyzing the defense of the Free World against the communist intellectual and military assault. The revolutionary attack has lasted for half-a-century and it is continuing — and still we do not know the enemy.

In 1917, Lenin himself talked openly about the concealed language which he had been employing. In 1935, the Seventh World Congress of the

Communist International issued rules on “non-sectarian” semantics. Hence it is fatuous to deny the existence of a special communese idiom.

The persistent denial of this reality is not solely due to ideological blindness and ill will. It reflects ignorance of the problem of coded languages.

The *Oxford Universal Dictionary* defines language as “the whole body of words and of methods of combining them used by a nation, people, or race.” Expressed differently, this definition suggests that language is a lexicon plus syntax used by an ethnic group. Since races do not speak specific languages and since nations may speak several languages, this definition is questionable. Nor does it embrace international languages like Latin and classical Greek, which, while comprising both lexicon and syntax, were only in antiquity tied to particular ethnic groups.

Aside from languages used by churches (Latin, Hebrew, Arabic, Slavonic, etc.), there are technical languages that are used by particular professions. In a way, mathematics may be described as a complete technical *and* international language. However, most technical languages lack a syntax and a spoken idiom of their own and are restricted to short vocabularies of special terms. They are properly regarded as sub-languages.

In centuries past physicians and pharmacologists wrote to one another in Latin. Nowadays they communicate professionally by means of a special lexicon embedded within the vocabulary and syntax of national idioms such as English, Russian or Japanese. Sometimes, the words of an interna-

tional technical language remain unchanged in international use, especially if they have Latin or Greek roots, or occur only in one or two living languages. Sometimes the *termini technici* are adopted by or adapted to the various national languages, usually with changes in the nuances of meaning; and often the terms are translated, occasionally with a major change in their significance.

The international scientific languages are living languages in the sense that they continue to redefine, differentiate, and expand their vocabularies. Many of them have explicit rules for the forming of new terms. They also have their special dictionaries which standardize orthography, pronunciation, and meaning of the technical vocabulary, and provide the additional information that is usually found in lexicons.

The purposes of the technical languages vary. Some are needed for the scientific work itself, others serve to facilitate communications on scientific problems, and the medical-pharmacological idioms also are used to protect secrecy (*i.e.*, to conceal diagnosis and treatment).

Doctors frequently resort to purely deceptive talk when they do not want to shock their patients and their families. Naturally, they use the proper terms in talking to other physicians, but they hope that the patient, even when he hears the sounds, does not understand them.

The language which Roy Colby calls "communese" is used by a group of people who are speaking many different languages. Members or

sympathizers of various communist parties, these people are confessing one and the same belief, and many of them belong to a cadre of professionals who are running the international communist movement (plus derivative movements). These persons are professionals in a strategic enterprise they call world revolution.

Not all individuals who regard themselves as communists are familiar with communese. In fact, their unfamiliarity may be one of the reasons why they embrace the communist ideology and worship what they assume to be the communist *imago mundi*. By contrast, those communists who have undergone formal training within party organizations do know and use communese, just as the druggist at the corner drugstore knows and uses the international pharmacopoeia.

Trained professional and organized communists employ communese in their day-by-day political work as well as in their official pronouncements for the various communist parties. Of course, not every word they write and speak has a secondary communese meaning, and not every sentence is "double-talk." But it can be stated flatly that all significant texts issued by communist leaders and top party organizations are overlaid with communese. Hence no Communist Party statement can be interpreted properly unless the interpreter is fully conversant with the communese language.

After the overthrow of the tsarist regime, Lenin mentioned his use of "Aesopian language" and disclosed that he employed it to fool the censor. Actually, "Aesopian language" was customary

xii/Preface

among pre-communist Russian revolutionaries of the 19th century. The expression refers to the Greek writer, Aesop, whose animal fables — for the benefit of the censor in 500 B.C. — concealed political criticism behind allegory. Most of Aesop's fables were lost, but nearly 200 of them were re-discovered in 1842 on Mt. Athos — a sensational find which explains the popularity of Aesop's name. Naturally, the art of fooling the censor knows many secrets and many names of ingenious practitioners could have been picked, but Aesop became that particular art's immortal muse. This art, it should be noted, is not a communist monopoly. In his youth, the present writer himself practiced Aesopianism in the service of libertarian ideals, and the art is familiar to every American politician who does not care to "put his foot in his mouth."

Aesopian language is a coded language in which words and phrases stand for other words and phrases or in which expressions have cipher meanings in addition to their ordinary meanings. The code words must be meaningful to those who *ignore* the concealed message, and the initiated are expected to comprehend *both* the open and the hidden communication, as well as their connection.

The deciphering of the coded text may be accomplished spontaneously by those who grasp a suggestive allusion, or done by trained individuals who know that a code is used and who also have been taught how to extract the message *en clair*. It is important to understand, however, that Aesopian transpositions usually are not arbitrary.

Since most Aesopian texts must be communicated openly, it will not do, for example, to say “green” when “red” is meant. If “red” is to be conveyed, references to “Lenin’s color” would serve the purpose.

The Aesopian language is different from the hermetic language which, the Cabalists allege, is used in the Bible. Most of those Biblical concealments are made possibly by the interchangeability in Hebrew of words and numbers: on this basis words can be substituted via correlated numbers for words with entirely different meanings, simple words can be enlarged into entire sentences, and new statements can be extracted through combinational algebra.¹

Thus, the Aesopian language is not based on a secret code and it must not be deciphered by means of a code book. Instead it is based on a symbolic code in which, usually, the customary and occult meanings are connected, according to the general rule of thumb that the concealed

1. The Cabalists exaggerate in asserting that ciphers were used very frequently. However, there is no question that some ciphers are contained in Biblical texts. For example, in Revelation 13 (18) it is said: “Here is wisdom. Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast: for it is the number of a man; and that number is six hundred threescore six.” Since Hebrew letters have numerical values, Ernest Renan could easily decipher the meaning of 666: the number stands for “Nero Caesar.” (Ernest Renan, *L’Antichrist*, Paris, Calmann-Levy, no date, p. 416). Note that the reader is clearly warned about the impending use of a numerical code.

meaning of communese is operational and hostile, while the apparent meaning is friendly and benign. The deciphering must be done through knowledge of communist theory and the original meanings of its key terms. It is indeed like the language of the Bible, not according to the Cabalist contention, but according to customary exegesis which looks for the higher significance behind the ostensible ordinary meaning and which, after analysis of the Biblical text itself, connects it with historical knowledge and philosophical reason on the one hand, and with Church tradition and theological argument, on the other.

The skeptic, though he may grant those points, still may not understand why the communists should go to all this trouble instead of saying outright what they really think. In modern times, after all, the communists no longer need to fear the censor: in the communist countries they are themselves in charge of censorship. The fact is that the communists are necessarily worried about the international and national effectiveness of their propaganda. Hence they are anxious to conceal their intentions, notably with respect to subversion, war, terror, and dictatorship.

Deception is not just a matter of mendacity. Since supposedly lies have "short legs" and in the long run lack credibility, a more complex technique is required, such as a nomenclature from which the non-communist deduces, for example, that "armed struggle" is something quite different from "war" and that a "national liberation war" could not possibly be fought with atomic weapons

and, anyway, serves the good cause of liberty. Khrushchev once lapsed into open language when he promised Americans to “bury” them. When he realized his blunder, he explained that he meant the socialist system, simply because it is superior, would supersede capitalism. This historic process is deemed to be pre-determined and the replacement of one “system” by another, not the killing of people, is its essence. Similarly, it was asserted in Stalin’s time that the liquidation of the *kulaks* as a class involved the abolition of a mode of production, not the physical liquidation of “rich” peasants. The practitioners of Aesopian language have been particularly anxious to associate positive and desirable expectations with the term “revolution”: the ending of misery, the beginning of a new life, lasting peace, full equality, the crossing of the threshold into happiness, etc.

Lenin’s Aesopian language, when describing the communists and their activities, calls for the use of positive terms. By contrast, negative terms are applied to their opponents, *e.g.*, communists are “liberators” and capitalists are “oppressors” or “bloodsuckers”. Something like this can happen in a court of law, when two psychiatrists testifying for the prosecution and the defense, respectively, describe the defendant’s syndrome in contrasting positive and negative language, although both experts are agreed on the diagnosis.

The need for Aesopian language arises because the communist communicator, while speaking to communists, does not want to be misunderstood by them, and at the same time wants to evoke

misunderstandings among non-communist listeners. In addressing messages to non-communists he wants to persuade them in a way quite different from the persuasion he reserves for his followers. For example, the communist communicator wants party members to be committed to the cause of revolution, by which he means social transformation through violent techniques. Such violence is to be applied against the enemies of communism, but the communist communicator does not desire to warn those enemies about his intentions. Consequently, he talks about "reform" instead of "revolution." The term "reform" involves improvement or rectification, largely by legal arrangement based on consent. If the communist communicator inadvertently were to persuade his followers that they should embark upon reform, he would be unmaking them as communists. No danger: the trained communist knows that "reform," in the singular, is a euphemism for "revolution," and he also knows in gruesome detail what a revolution requires.

The *Oxford Universal Dictionary* defines euphemism as "a figure by which a less distasteful word or expression is substituted for one more exactly descriptive of what is intended," and gives as an example a 1793 reference to a "shorn crown," which referred to the beheading of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette.

In their pursuit of euphemisms, the communists have not hesitated to take over from the lexicon of freedom terms which have proved to be universally appealing, such as freedom itself, democracy,

humanism, peace, and progress, and they have even gone so far as to sign the various U.N. declarations and conventions that, at least in legal fiction, confirmed, defined, and broadened human and civil rights. It isn't merely that the meaning of such terms is quite different when they are used by the communists. The communists also claim they are the main protagonists and practitioners of those concepts, whereas, according to their interpretation, the "capitalists" have been betraying them, and given their "system," cannot possibly implement the professed rights.

The libertarian terms which were "borrowed" by the communists require subtle handling. The commune meaning of democracy, for example, is straightforward enough: it stands for party, more specifically, for politbureau dictatorship, even though that dictatorship is to end after the "transition" to world-wide communism has been completed. But since the libertarian terms have been incorporated into the commune vocabulary, at least to a point, they have begun to interact on the rest of the communist lexicon. Consequently, they are sometimes used by critics within Communist Party ranks, and they begin to have an authentic rather than an artificial ring among "deviationist" parties, and still more so among the subjects of communist rule. For example, the Yugoslav communists have been building what they call a "socialist market economy," and thus have taken over a crucial concept from libertarian economics. Evidently, the two types of "market economy" are quite different. But the Yugoslav "socialist market economy"

is not merely a pretense like the particular ceremony which is called "elections" in the USSR.

Thus, just as "communes" has infiltrated the language of freedom, so the reverse process has taken place, too. The importance of *both* processes of infiltration is enormous.

Throughout history conspiratorial groups of all types have used code words or signs as operational devices, for instance, for recognition and communication in the presence of others. Sometimes individual languages were developed to strengthen group identity and cohesion, sometimes they were one of many instruments through which conspiracy was conducted, and sometimes, as in the movements of mysticism and magic, they served to protect spiritual secrets and to establish and maintain a hierarchy of "initiation" within the group. Similar techniques are used customarily between parents talking before children, lovers communicating in the presence of others, as well as by peer groups, students, workers, soldiers, and prisoners speaking under the supervision of teachers, bosses, officers, and jailers. They are incorporated within the methods of secrecy that prevail in diplomatic and military services. Aside from formalized ciphers, codes and symbols, they may involve specific definitions, synonyms, foreign words, neologisms, and verbal substitutions. By and large, languages of this type have operational significance, that is, they are oriented toward action and they serve security by concealing intentions from outsiders and opponents.

It is, therefore, surprising that the role of

euphemism and Aesopianism — and, of course, of slang, which in part denotes a related verbal technique and which, moreover, is one of the causes of language development — has not yet found the attention it deserves.

Although it is used to conceal and to deceive, the Aesopian language is not secret in the sense in which a secret password is revealed only to a few persons. The Aesopian language would serve little purpose if it could not be employed openly as a means of mass communication. The communist parties are conspiratorial, but since propaganda is one of their necessary techniques, they are *more* than conspiracies. Aesopianism is rather in the nature of an open code in which logical and factual statements are understood differently by the uninitiated and the initiated.

However, among a large volume of messages, only some require detailed interpretation. Hence the communicators of communese often take care to warn the initiates that a particular text must be understood in a strictly orthodox fashion. Such warning signals may assume diverse forms, but usually there is a quote from or a reference to Lenin. For example, if the Kremlin talks about the “Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence,” this has a meaning quite different from that ascribed to it by naive observers, namely that co-existence (“live and let live”) and peace (“peace now and everywhere”) were proclaimed. (The term “Leninist” rather than “Lenin” means essentially that the definitions provided by recent party congresses and party resolutions are to be applied.)

Another type of warning is given when the communists adorn the word "peace" with additional embellishments such as "lasting" or "just and stable": all trained communists know that according to the canonical doctrine, a "just and lasting peace" is possible only after the world-wide victory of communism has been won; and that this victory can be achieved only by "armed struggle" and possibly full-fledged nuclear war.

I said that the Aesopian language is an overlay over ordinary language as it is explained by standard dictionaries. Actually, complete communese has a more complex structure, and it would be wise to visualize it as a "vertical language" with several layers.

The communists use, of course, the language of their community as it is spoken and written by all of its members. This is their *Umgangssprache*, a language of customary communication like English or Russian.

The next layer is that of the theoretical communist language where the categories of Marxist-Leninist thinking are found — expressions like "property relationships" or "class struggle." The totality of these terms, the communist lexicon in the narrow sense of the word, provides their framework of analysis. It is, so to speak, the specially built telescope through which the communist observes the world and looks for the best roads to the elysium he imagines.

On the third layer, many of those terms are put into Aesopianism, but quite a few expressions retain their theoretical meanings.

On the fourth layer, many of the Marxist-Leninist expressions, whether disguised by Aesopianism or not, are reduced to the precise meanings which the party assigns to them. Words like “socialism” or “revolution” can be interpreted in hundreds of fashions. If confusion is to be avoided, the party must make its assigned meanings prevail. Those meanings are worked out in party discussions, and they are expressed in direct or Aesopian language, but not all of those hermetic meanings are disclosed in either of their two open idioms. The hermetic meanings cannot be discovered by dictionary methods; instead, *déchiffrage* requires historical-philosophical analysis and knowledge of the party’s secret history.

The fourth layer is that of Marxian metaphysics — the unacknowledged religion the communists practice, mostly in their subconscious, under an anti-religious veneer. Simply remember that where a theist might say, “God will help,” a communist will profess, “Communism will solve this problem.” Both statements are metaphysically equivalent and their psychological valence is about the same. The communists, of course, hide from themselves that they are speaking a fairly precise metaphysical language; but, if communese is to be understood, the non-communist must not forget this particular semantic stratum.

Finally, on its fifth layer, communese has symbolic meanings. Here communese terms are left undifferentiated, and they convey an entire palette of different messages, so that every communist or every target of communist propaganda is able to

xxii/Preface

select the meaning which pleases him most (or least). The term "socialism" has as many definitions as the myriapod has legs; but *each* "left" definition conjures a paradisiacal image. In a world which expelled God the human longing for Eden has remained. Through verbal phantasms, the yearning person is able to conquer a few square inches of the Garden of Bliss, and the symbol endows him with a fortifying faith in ultimate fulfilment.

Marx was quite right when in the opening sentence of his *Manifesto* he called communism a spectre (*Gespenst*) — a spectre is a phantasm.

The study of Aesopianism shows that in strategy the communists are masters of deceit. The study of all five levels of communese shows — and this is *most* important — that in terms of fundamental beliefs, the communists are champions of self-deception.

Introduction

1. *Communes — the Language of Revolution*

Here in America the social revolution is in full swing. Almost daily we witness mass physical actions, often involving violence, to pressure the Establishment into granting the demands of special interest groups. We see peace marches and anti-war demonstrations. The military-industrial complex is charged with siphoning off for an unjust and immoral war in Southeast Asia funds that could be used for social needs at home. We hear angry clamors for restructuring our universities and even our society itself. There are strident outcries against the denial of the constitutional, civil and human rights of oppressed minorities, and against police brutality and repression. Acts of terrorism and anarchy in the name of social justice are becoming increasingly more frequent throughout the land.

Slogans call for peace, liberation, equality, and a fair share for all, and an end to imperialism, oppression, racism, and criminal discrimination. Liberals and progressives even accuse reactionaries of sexism. Black, brown, red, white, student and female militants, among others, break laws and then arm themselves in self-defense against the harassment, persecution, repression, overreaction

and police brutality of the civil authorities. The System is blamed for having become a police state employing Gestapo tactics to stifle free speech and the right of peaceful assembly. The efforts of the extremists to curb pornography or subversion are branded as hate literature.

Is this the America we know and love? No, it is not. It is the Communes version of America. Are Americans aware that the italicized words and phrases in the two paragraphs above have special socio-political meanings to the revolutionaries who use them, and correspond to their conception of reality and not ours? Probably not.

On the international scene, Communist propaganda floods us with strange applications of familiar terms of international law and diplomacy. We are told that our defense of South Vietnam is really aggression, that the North Vietnamese attempt to conquer the country is liberation, and that the only way to achieve peace in Southeast Asia is through the withdrawal of U.S. troops. A cease-fire or truce in the Middle East turns out to be a means of reinforcing Soviet-Egyptian defenses along the Suez Canal, and of otherwise gaining strength, while the Israelis look on helplessly. *Pravda* tells us the West German-Soviet non-aggression treaty is a praiseworthy step toward lessening international tensions in Western Europe. U.S. imperialism is bitterly denounced while Soviet internationalism is praised to the high heavens.

What goes on here? Do Americans realize the italicized terms have special ideo-political meanings to the purveyors of international revolution and

don't correspond to the Western view of reality? Probably not.

This is the language of revolution. It is called Communesse and, when it is employed in English, a dictionary is needed to render it into understandable terms.

2. *A Unique Kind of Dictionary*

A Communesse-English Dictionary is a unique kind of dictionary because it deals with a "foreign" language expressed in the English language. The practice of revolutionaries, especially the Communists, of assigning ideological meanings to words makes it possible for any idea or judgment to have two distinct and often contradictory meanings: (1) the normal sense, *i.e.*, standard English, and (2) the ideological sense, *i.e.*, Communesse-English. Hence the need for a Communesse-English dictionary to aid in converting, or actually translating, the ideological sense into everyday English that John Q. Public can understand.

3. *Who Uses Communesse?*

Communesse expresses the thoughts and judgments of those persons, groups, and nations that, for whatever reason, advocate immediate radical changes in the structure of Western society, that is to say, that promote the cause of social and political revolution. Communesse, then, is the communication medium not only of international Communism but also of pseudo-liberalism, of militancy, of the New Left, of collectivism, of

Socialism, and of socio-political expediency in general.

Although Communes is the official language of Moscow, Peking, Hanoi, and Havana, it is also employed in the United Nations, in the halls of the U.S. Congress, in high school and college social studies classes and at campus demonstrations, in the pseudo-liberal press, and on protest signs in the streets. It is, of course, employed deliberately by Communists and other revolutionaries. Unfortunately, it is also employed as a matter of thoughtless expediency by otherwise honest and dedicated persons, some at the highest levels of American leadership, who want desirable social change so urgently that they act as if they believe their idealistic goals justify any means they can get away with.

4. Association of Terms With Revolutionary Factions

Words peculiar to the Maoists (Red Chinese) and to the black militants are so indicated. Moreover, terms identified with the New Left merely illustrate the type of judgments formed by the American revolutionaries. Such terms are not used exclusively by the New Left by any means, nor do they constitute more than a small part of their vocabulary. In fact, as suggested in the preceding section, any person or faction that relies on revolutionary or expedient values for word-meanings uses Communes.

5. The Cause and the Party Line

Please note that the Cause, as used in expla-

nations and translations in this dictionary, does not necessarily mean the cause of Communism, although this may be the case. It depends on the context within which the term is used. For example, it may also refer to the aspirations and activities of any militant group, such as the Black Panthers or the Students for a Democratic Society, which advocates and utilizes the illegal means of revolution to attain its particular objectives.

Similarly, the Party Line may describe the instructions to their followers issued by the Soviet, Red Chinese, or other Communist power center. Then again, it may refer to the instructions of the leaders of revolutionary organizations, whose aspirations and objectives, whether by design or by coincidence, promote the spread of Communism.

6. *Sources of Main Entries*

The Communes-English terms defined in the Dictionary include those frequently encountered by people who read the daily newspaper and listen to the news on radio and TV. The sources of the dictionary entries are the author's book on Communist semantics, *Conquest With Words* (Crestwood Books, Sun City, Arizona, 1967); his translation from Communes-English to standard English of *The Plans of the Communist Party of South Vietnam*, circulated in the United Nations in December 1967 as *The Political Programme of the National Liberation Front of South Viet-Nam*; other documents and statements issued by Communists and revolutionaries; and words and phrases

appearing in the press and heard on news broadcasts, particularly those dealing with the wars in Southeast Asia and the Middle East, with civil disorders in the streets and on college campuses, and with the attitudes and activities of persons and pressure groups that “go outside the system” to accomplish their aims and fulfill their aspirations for a better society.

7. Limited Number of Entries

It was neither necessary nor practical to define or translate the thousands of concepts found in English language dictionaries, although technically this is possible, because every concept in the English language can be endowed with ideological significance. It is believed that the number and nature of the entries selected for inclusion in the Communes-English Dictionary will satisfy the needs of the average person desiring to understand the international language of revolution — once he has grasped the logic behind the use of Communes.

8. General Format

The Communes-English main entries consist mainly of concepts, although some slogans and other expressions have been listed. They have been printed alphabetically in bold type, set slightly out into the left-hand margin. Immediately following is their meaning in standard English.

9. Translation of Entries

For the most part, main entries are nouns,

adjectives, or verbs. The translation of the main entry suggests the sense of the related parts of speech. For example, the adjective *acceptable* is listed as a main entry, and as such its Communesese meaning is given in everyday English. The verb *to accept* is listed but not defined because its meaning can be readily understood from the translation of *acceptable*. In some cases, adverbs are neither listed nor translated for the same reason.

10. *Use of Bold Type*

In the definitions, bold type is used for the purpose of distinguishing Communesese-English words from standard English words. Whenever a word is printed in bold type, therefore, it should be interpreted in its ideological sense, and not in its normal sense.

11. *Translating Without a Dictionary*

It is hoped that users of this dictionary will come to perceive the principles which make Communesese a consistent and understandable language in its own right, so that they may learn to make valid translations into everyday speech without recourse to a Communesese-English dictionary.

The principles are simple: Whatever promotes *the Cause* or the *Party Line* is good, right, and true; whatever does not is bad, wrong, and false. The Soviet Union and other Communist entities are good and should be supported; the United States and all phases of Capitalism are bad and should be destroyed. These are the bases for determining word meanings in Communesese.

12. *Publications on Communist Semantics*

For those who wish to explore further the important field of revolutionary (Communist) semantics, four publications are especially recommended, in addition to *Conquest With Words*, previously mentioned:

(a) *Wordsmanship — Semantics as a Communist Weapon*, prepared for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee by Dr. Stefan T. Possony, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961.

(b) *Language as a Communist Weapon*, prepared in consultation with Dr. Stefan T. Possony by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1959.

(c) *Words in Sheep's Clothing*, Dr. Mario Pei, Hawthorn Books, N.Y., 1969.

(d) *The Fifth Weapon — A Guide to Understanding What the Communists Mean*, Robert S. Byfield, The Bookmailer, Linden, N.J., 1954.

Roy Colby
Sheridan, Montana

A Communesse-English Dictionary

A

Communes-English Dictionary

A

Abnormality *n.* The state or condition of not being under Soviet or Communist control; deviation from the Marxist-Leninist version of normality; freedom. (*E.g.*: A state of abnormality existed in Czechoslovakia before the arrival of the fraternal Soviet troops in 1968.) — *adj.* abnormal. *Syn.* bourgeois normality. *Ant.* normality.

Absurd *adj.* Absurdly opposed to the Cause. (*E.g.*: The American delegate to the Paris talks made the absurd proposal that the North Vietnamese troops withdraw from South Vietnam.) *Syn.* incorrect; unreasonable; illogical; unacceptable. *Ant.* sensible; correct; reasonable; logical; acceptable.

Academic Freedom (New Left) The unrestricted freedom of professors and students to promote, by whatever means necessary, inside and outside of classrooms, the leftwing viewpoint on college campuses; academic license. (*E.g.*: The students exercised their academic freedom by locking the president in his office.) *Ant.* repression; denial of academic freedom.

Acceptable *adj.* Advantageous to the Cause. (*E.g.*: The Middle East proposal for a cease-fire made by the U.S. was acceptable to the Soviet Union and Egypt.) — *v.t.* to accept. *Syn.* correct and its synonyms. *Ant.* unacceptable; incorrect and its synonyms.

2/Accommodation

Accommodation *n.* Political concessions made by the non-Communist side to the Communist side. (*E.g.*: Senator Blank advocated a policy of accommodation vis-à-vis the Soviet Union.) — *v.* to accommodate. *Syn.* cooperation; easing of international tensions. *Ant.* stubbornness; increasing international tensions.

Accord *n.* A settlement of differences; an informal agreement, as between governments. See settlement and agreement.

Achieve Broad Union, or Joint Action, With To coerce, dupe, or indoctrinate into cooperation. (*E.g.*: The Viet Cong achieved broad union with the South Vietnamese people.) *Syn.* do political work.

Action *n.* A civil disturbance fomented in pursuance of the Cause. (*E.g.*: The students went where the action was.)

Activist *n.* One who foments action. Specifically, a professional Communist agitator, student revolutionary, or militant trained as a leader, teacher, orator, propagandist, mob-inciter, expert in sabotage, espionage, and terrorism, and a specialist in handling unconventional arms, such as Molotov cocktails and acid bombs, who engages in activities leading to the weakening or destruction of the Establishment. *Syn.* agitator; revolutionary.

Admit *v.t.* To state as a result of Soviet or Communist duplicity, duress, or brainwashing. *Syn.* to exercise intellectual honesty; to accept (political) realities. *Ant.* to indulge in intellectual dishonesty; to cling to bourgeois myths. — *n.* admission. See confess.

Adventurism *n.* A bold military or political step to check the advance of Communism. (*E.g.*: *Pravda* condemned President Nixon for his adventurism in sending U.S. troops into the Cambodian sanctuaries.)

Adventurist *n.* A Western leader who advocates or engages in adventurism.

Adventurist Hooligan Elements Angry mobs protesting Communist injustice and repression in a captive nation. (*E.g.*: In December 1970, the Polish government thus represented the rioters in three cities protesting sharp increases in food prices.) See *hooligan*.

Agent *n.* A U.S. ally. (*E.g.*: The world Communist press labels the South Vietnamese government as an agent of U.S. imperialism.)

Aggression *n.* Defensive measures against Communist aggression; armed resistance to a Communist-backed takeover; national defense; military or political opposition to the spread of Communism. (*E.g.*: President Nasser called for an end to Israeli aggression against Egypt.) — *adj.* aggressive. *Syn.* imperialism. *Ant.* liberation; peace; status quo.

Aggressor *n.* A non-Communist state which resists Communist aggression; the ally of such a state; defender; resister; opposer. *Ant.* peace-loving state, forces, people, etc.; peace lover; liberator.

Agitation *n.* Communist subversion, esp. in the labor unions. *Syn.* political work; action. — *v.* to agitate.

Agitator *n.* A fomenter of Communist subversion. *Syn.* activist; revolutionary; militant.

Agrarian Reform (1) Before a Communist takeover,

4/Agrarian Reformers

the advocacy or practice of distributing land to the peasants and workers. 2. After a Communist takeover, the forced collectivization of all private property. *Syn.* reform. See reform.

Agrarian Reformers Those who advocate or practice agrarian reform.

Agreement *n.* Reciprocal oral or written promises made by the Communists or revolutionaries with non-Communists for the purpose of gaining strength, such promises to be kept by the Communist or revolutionary side only so long as politically expedient. — *v.i.* to agree.

All *adj.* An indeterminate number, usually small; some. In Communes, all implies that every one of a given class or group favors the Cause. (*E.g.*: All progressive people oppose U.S. imperialism.) See only.

Allegation *n.* A factual statement about revolutionary activities, and contrary to the Party Line. (*E.g.*: Radio Hanoi labeled as absurd the allegation that North Vietnamese troops were fighting in South Vietnam) — *v.t.* to allege. — *adj.* alleged. *Syn.* myth. *Ant.* fact; reality.

American Gestapo The FBI.

Anti- *prefix.* Opposed to the Socialist, collectivist, pro-Communist, Soviet or Communist view of. (*E.g.*: President Nixon vetoed the education bill; therefore, he is anti-education.)

Anti-Colonialism *n.* The Soviet or Communist policy or practice of subverting undeveloped countries. — *adj.* anti-colonial. *Ant.* colonialism practiced only by non-Communist states, especially the U.S.

Anti-Communism *n.* The policy, practice, or advocacy of democracy, capitalism, freedom, and patriotism in preference to Socialism, coerced collectivism, and internationalism. *Syn.* extremism. *Ant.* liberation; Socialism.

Anti-Communist *n.* One who actively opposes Communism and Socialism. *Syn.* Fascist; Nazi; reactionary; extremist; peace-hater; warmonger. *Ant.* progressive; liberal; peacelover; Socialist. — *adj.* In opposition to Communism and Socialism. *Syn.* undemocratic; imperialist; Fascist; neo-Nazi; Nazi; neo-Fascist; anti-Soviet; reactionary; extremist; peace-hating; warmongering. *Ant.* democratic; anti-Fascist; progressive; liberal; peace-loving; anti-war; anti-imperialist.

Anti-Democratic *adj.* Anti-Soviet; anti-Communist; anti-Party.

Anti-Fascism *n.* Communism; Socialism.

Anti-Fascist *n.* A Red or one who fights against anti-Communists.

Anti-Imperialism *n.* Anti-United States. — *adj.* anti-imperialist.

Anti-Moral *adj.* Not conforming to Marxist-Leninist morality. *Syn.* immoral. *Ant.* moral.

Anti-National *adj.* Of or pertaining to nationalism that contradicts the Party Line. *Ant.* national.

Anti-Party *adj.* Opposed to the person(s) currently controlling Soviet Communist Party policy. *Ant.* party-minded; loyal; patriotic.

Anti-Peace *adj.* Opposed to the Marxist-Leninist version(s) of peace; opposed to Communist subversion and aggression; anti-Soviet; anti-Communist.

6/Anti-Semitism

nist. *Syn.* peace-hating; warmongering. *Ant.* Peace-loving.

Anti-Semitism *n.* Opposition to the Party Line on anti-Semitism, or to the Soviet persecution of the Jews in the U.S.S.R. — *adj.* anti-Semitic.

Anti-Socialist *adj.* Opposed to Soviet or Communist controls, regimentation, and policies; patriotic; freedom-loving. *Syn.* anti-Soviet; anti-Communist; undemocratic; anti-democratic; rightwing; traitorous. *Ant.* Socialist; Soviet; Communist; democratic; patriotic; liberal.

Anti-Soviet *adj.* Same as anti-Socialist.

Anti-Soviet Activities Any human activity, so deemed by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Anti-War *adj.* Opposed to the non-Communist side in a war; opposed to resisting Communist aggression. *Syn.* peace-loving; peace, when used as an adjective. *Ant.* warmongering; peace-hating; anti-peace.

Anti-War Candidate (New Left) One whose views on war, for whatever reason, coincide with the Party Line. *Syn.* peace candidate.

Anti-War Demonstration, March, Petition, Rally, etc. (New Left) One that promotes opposition to the non-Communist side in a war. *Syn.* peace demonstration, march, petition, rally, etc.

Apathetic (New Left) *adj.* Not interested in radical social change. — *n.* apathy. *Syn.* conservative. *Ant.* liberal; progressive.

Appropriate *adj.* Advantageous to the Cause at a given time. *Ant.* inappropriate.

Armed Peasantry Farm workers coerced, duped,

or brainwashed into fighting against their own government. In South Vietnam, the Viet Cong.

Armed Self-Defense The illegal use of arms by revolutionaries against enforcement or other authorities, *i.e.*, against the Establishment, on behalf of the Cause.

Armistice *n.* An agreement providing for the cessation of hostilities by the non-Communist side while the revolutionary or Communist side gains strength. See agreement and cease-fire.

Arms Agreement An international agreement which strengthens the Communist side; a U.S.-Soviet agreement to reduce U.S. defensive capabilities, in effect unilaterally. See agreement.

Assist *v.t.* To help the Cause in some way. — *n.* assistance. *Ant.* to block.

Atomic Maniac One who advocates that the U.S. adopt the Soviet policy of "nuclear blackmail."

Atrocities *n.* The unintentional but inevitable civilian casualties caused by armed resistance to Communist-backed revolutions or other forms of Communist aggression. *Ant.* heroic deeds or acts.

Attack *v.* To defend; to resist Communist aggression or restrain unlawful activities carried out in pursuance of the Party Line. — *n.* attack. *Syn.* to commit aggression; to provoke. *Ant.* to defend; to act in self-defense; to liberate; to retaliate.

Aunt Jemimas Black women who advocate democratic and legal means for the redress of grievances. The feminine form of Uncle Toms. Used by Black Militants.

Authentic *adj.* Reliable and trustworthy according to Marxist-Leninist standards. — *n.* authenticity.

8/Authoritarian

Syn. correct. *Ant.* counterfeit; incorrect.

Authoritarian (New Left) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the lack of sympathy by the Establishment for radicalism, Marxism, Socialism, Communism, and illegal activities, and intolerance of violence.

Authoritarianism (New Left) *n.* The repressive policies and practices of the Establishment. *Ant.* participatory democracy. See authoritarian.

Autonomous State A state ostensibly self-governing but actually under Soviet or Communist control. (*E.g.*, any of the Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe.)

Autonomy *n.* The power or right of self-government under Soviet or Communist direction. (*E.g.*: The Ukraine has full autonomy.) — *adj.* autonomous.

B

Back To Normal Back under Soviet or Communist control.

Bad *adj.* Bad for the Cause. The quality of badness is always inherent in that which hinders the carrying out of the Party Line. *Ant.* good.

Bad Faith Adherence to the Western viewpoint; unwillingness to yield to Soviet or Communist demands. *Ant.* good faith.

Balanced Proposal One advantageous to the Soviet or Communist side. *Ant.* one-sided proposal.

Ban *n.* An East-West agreement not to do something considered undesirable by the non-Communist signatories, upon whom the agreement is binding. (*E.g.*: The nuclear test ban treaty of 1963.) See agreement and treaty.

Bandit (Red Chinese) *n.* Anybody who fights against the Party during a power struggle in a Communist state. (*E.g.*, in Red China, 1966-68.)
Ant. hero.

Barbarism *n.* Forcefully effective anti-Communist measures. — *adj.* barbaric. *Syn.* cruelty; savagery.
Ant. heroic deeds or exploits.

Betray *v.t.* Not to support the Cause, especially after having once done so. — *n.* betrayal. (*E.g.*: The Viet Cong murdered the villagers suspected of having betrayed the Revolution.)

Betrayer Of Communist Ideals A disillusioned Communist or fellow traveler, now opposed to Soviet or Communist oppression, duplicity and semantic trickery. *Ant.* Soviet man; patriot.

Bilateral *adj.* Favoring the Soviet or Communist side. *Syn.* fair. *Ant.* one-sided; unfair.

Bilateral Agreement One that favors the Soviet or Communist side. See agreement.

Bircher (New Left) *n.* Derived from The John Birch Society, an anti-Communist organization. Specifically, any active anti-Communist; generally, anyone with whom Communists disagree.

Black (New Left) *adj.* Black and Party-lining, referring to Negroes who promote the Cause for whatever reason.

Black Militant (New Left) A Negro who advocates and practices violence in carrying out the Party Line, or in promoting revolutionary goals.

Black Power (New Left) The policy and practice of using real or alleged racial injustice to justify lawless acts and unreasonable demands on the

10/Black Revolution

government or white community; the union of black militants and subversives, with whatever support they can muster, for the purpose of carrying out the Party Line.

Black Revolution (New Left) An attempt, spearheaded by black militants, to overthrow the government.

Black United Front (New Left) Stokely Carmichael's union of black militant groups for the purpose of fomenting guerrilla warfare in American cities.

Block *v.t.* To prevent some Soviet or Communist objective from being carried out. *Syn.* obstruct. *Ant.* assist; cooperate.

Bourgeois *adj.* Of or pertaining contemptuously to private property; or to the Western way of life; or to the traditional, non-ideological manner of making judgments. Often preceded by the adjective "petty" to intensify the contempt felt by those who use the word. By extension, non-Communist, anti-Communist, or Western; enemy. — *n.* bourgeoisie. *Syn.* middle-class. *Ant.* Socialist; proletarian; people's.

Bourgeois (followed by any concept) *adj.* Refers to the Marxist-Leninist version of the concept, as contrasted with its normal sense. See the eight entries immediately following this one. *Syn.* false, fraudulent, old, outmoded, pseudo-, etc., followed by a concept, as appropriate to the sense. *Ant.* genuine, real, modern, people's, new, proletarian, etc., followed by a concept.

Bourgeois Democracy Western democracy, as contrasted with the Marxist-Leninist version of

democracy. *Syn.* Fascism. *Ant.* Socialism. See bourgeois and democracy.

Bourgeois Government A Western, non-Communist government. *Ant.* Socialist government.

Bourgeois Ideologist A non-Communist who writes or speaks authoritatively against Communism.

Bourgeois International Law Traditional or Western international law. *Ant.* modern or proletarian international law. See bourgeois and international law.

Bourgeois Landlords Private-property owners in the free enterprise society. By extension, American businessmen, industrialists, leaders, and statesmen.

Bourgeois Mentality The mental habit of preferring freedom to Communist regimentation and oppression. *Ant.* Socialist mentality; party-mindedness.

Bourgeois Morality Western morality; the traditional ethical system of Western civilization, based on natural law. *Ant.* new morality; Socialist morality; proletarian morality. See bourgeois and morality.

Bourgeois Nationalism General Soviet term for the attitude and acts of captive peoples in the Russian empire (Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Moldavians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Esthonians, Azerbaijanians, Georgians, Turkestanians, etc.) who resist Russification policies and the physical penetration by the Russians. (*E.g.*: Ukrainians who insist on writing and speaking in their native language instead of using Russian may be charged with the crime of bourgeois nationalism and subject to punishment)

12/Brotherhood Of Man

Brotherhood Of Man State or quality of being brothers to the Communists and acceding to Party demands.

Brotherly *adj.* Subservient to Soviet interests.

Build *v.t.* To communize; to collectivize; to regiment; to enslave; to take away the people's property, dignity, rights, and freedoms.

Build a Free And Happy Life About the same as build.

Build Socialism About the same as build. See lay the foundations of Socialism.

Build Up About the same as build.

Bulwark Against Imperialism A source of Soviet or Communist power, *e.g.*, a Soviet naval base in Egypt, or the Warsaw pact.

C

Capitalism *n.* The free enterprise system, represented as being oppressive, exploitative, and decadent by nature; democracy; Western civilization and its values; the politico-economic system in conflict with Socialism and Communism and, hence, the enemy to be destroyed by any means possible. — *adj.* capitalist; capitalistic. *Syn.* imperialism. *Ant.* Socialism.

Capitalist *n.* An exploiter; an oppressor.

Cause, The The Communist struggle for world domination; world revolution; the goals of psuedo-liberalism, militancy; collectivism, and Socialism; in general, any revolutionary objective; the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, or of Red China. *Syn.* class struggle; the Party Line.

Cease-Fire *n.* An agreement providing for the cessation of hostilities and military build-up by the non-Communist side so the Communist side can gain unfair advantages during the interim by continuing such hostilities and military build-up as it can reasonably get away with. See **agreement**. Hence, the installation of Soviet missiles along the Suez Canal during the 1970 Israeli-Arab cease-fire was no violation of the agreement when interpreted in its Communesense.

Central Committee A Communist policy-making or policy-interpreting body in a given area or for a given purpose. (*E.g.*, the central committee of the Communist Party USA or of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.)

Change *v.t.* To destroy. — *n.* change. *Syn.* to restructure. *Ant.* to build.

Change The Political Structure Of The Nation! (New Left) Destroy the political structure of the nation!

Change The Universities! (New Left) Destroy the universities!

Chauvinism *n.* Patriotism; the love of one's native land in preference to the Soviet Union. *Syn.* bourgeois patriotism. *Ant.* international-mindedness.

Chauvinist *n.* One who rejects the Marxist-Leninist conception of internationalism; patriot. *Ant.* internationalist.

Cherish The People (Red Chinese). To force the people to cooperate. (*E.g.*: The Red Guards were instructed by Chairman Mao to cherish the people.)

14/Civil Disobedience

Civil Disobedience (New Left). The theory and practice of a citizen's deciding for himself which laws to break in furtherance of the Cause. *Ant.* law and order.

Civil Rights (New Left). Claims with an allegedly legal basis to justify illegal acts in furtherance of the Cause.

Civil War An attempted Communist takeover (*e.g.*, in South Vietnam); Communist aggression, or interference in another state's internal affairs. *Syn.* war of liberation. *Ant.* intervention; aggression.

Class Consciousness The willingness to follow the Communist line without question. — *adj.* class conscious.

Class Struggle The Communist struggle for world domination, currently consisting of two major tactics, following varying interpretations of Lenin's writings (Marxism-Leninism): (1) The use of force, guerrilla warfare, or direct aggression primarily (wars of liberation), advocated by the Red Chinese power center, and (2) The use of subversion, non-violence, or indirect aggression primarily (peaceful coexistence), the Soviet bloc preference. *Syn.* the Cause; the Party Line.

Classless Society The Impossible Utopian Dream used as bait to attract pseudo-liberals to support Communism.

Clerical Reaction Desire of captive people to have religious freedom.

Clique Of Traitors Said of a government marked for a Communist takeover, *e.g.*, the South Vietnamese government; any group actively opposed

to the Soviet Union or Communism in general.

Coalition Government The coexistence of Communist and non-Communist factions within a government, lasting until the Communists can maneuver themselves into complete control; the prelude to a Communist takeover. See **peace government**.

Coexistence *n.* The temporary tolerance of Communists for non-Communists until the former gain enough strength to destroy the latter. See **peaceful coexistence**.

Colonialism *n.* U.S. aid to, or Western influences in, an underdeveloped nation; the dispatch of U.S. troops to a country threatened with a Communist takeover, however legitimate the request for U.S. assistance may be; possession of territory the Reds want. — *adj.* colonial. *Ant.* anti-colonialism.

Colonial Powers Powerful non-Communist states, particularly the U.S.

Colony *n.* A state receiving U.S. economic or military assistance, *e.g.*, South Vietnam.

Come Back To The Just Cause To desert to the Soviet or Communist side.

Commit Genocide To inflict a series of crushing defeats on the Communist side. See **genocide**.

Common *adj.* Soviet or Communist. (*E.g.*: The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia was for the common good.)

Common Defense Soviet or Communist defense.

Common Interests Soviet or Communist interests.

Common Sense Willingness to follow the Party Line, or to accept the Soviet or Communist

16/Communicate

viewpoint. *Syn.* reasonableness. *Ant.* stubbornness.

Communicate (New Left) *v.i.* To get one's viewpoint accepted, often by threats or violence. (*E.g.*: After the R.O.T.C. building was burned down, the students were able to communicate with the university administration.) — *n.* communication.

Communications Gap (New Left) The inability of sources of power and authority, such as parents, college administrations, and the Executive Branch of the U.S. government, to gain acceptance for facts based on Western values, in the face of the contrary interpretations of the New Morality and Marxist-Leninist values. (*E.g.*: The *New York Times* stated there was an ever-widening communications gap between the President and the student leaders concerning why we were in Vietnam.)

Communism *n.* A totalitarian, collectivist way of life imposed by the Communist Party in the name of freedom and equality, often portrayed as an idealistic, humanitarian, and workable political philosophy. — *adj.* Communist; communistic. *Syn.* Socialism. *Ant.* Fascism. See Marxism and Marxism-Leninism.

Communist *n.* One who believes in Communism in theory (Marxism) or Communism in practice (Marxism-Leninism). See Marxism and Marxism-Leninism.

Community (New Left) *n.* A group of people acting together in pursuance of the Cause, or the area of their residence. — *adj.* communal; community.

Community Action (New Left) Group action by citizens in harmony with the Party Line. *Syn.* social action.

Compatriot *n.* A fellow Communist or Party-liner of any nationality. *Syn.* comrade.

Complete Picture The Communist version of an event. (*E.g.*: *Pravda* gave the complete picture of the alleged My Lai massacre.)

Compromise *n.* An agreement reached by yielding to radical, revolutionary, militant, or Communist demands. See *agreement*. — *v.i.* *compromise*.

Comrade *n.* A fellow Communist or Party-liner of whatever nationality. *Syn.* compatriot.

Comradely *adj.* In a manner subservient to the Soviet Union. (*E.g.*: Comradely talks were held between Czech and Soviet leaders.) *Syn.* brotherly; fraternal.

Concentration Camp A refugee camp or resettlement area, *e.g.*, in South Vietnam. *Ant.* corrective labor camp.

Concession *n.* A yielding to radical, revolutionary, militant, or Communist demands.

Concessions On Both Sides Agreements regarding the manner of yielding to revolutionary or Communist demands. *Syn.* mutual concessions.

Confession *n.* Acknowledgement by a person, or persons, at the mercy of Communist captors, often as a result of torture and brainwashing, of what the Communists wish to be acknowledged to be true. (*E.g.*: Captain Lloyd Bucher signed a confession stating the *U.S.S. Pueblo* had violated the territorial waters of North Korea.) — *v.* to confess. *Syn.* admission.

18/Confrontation

Confrontation (New Left) *n.* (1) A deliberate defying of constituted authority by radical or subversive groups, with their followers, to provoke violence that is blamed on the restraining authority. (2) A showdown between the United States and the U.S.S.R. involving the threat of using nuclear weapons, resulting when the U.S.S.R. gets caught in some act endangering the security of the United States. — *v.t.* to confront.

Conquer *v.* To defend against Communist aggression. *Ant.* liberate. (*E.g.*: The U.S. is trying to conquer South Vietnam.)

Conservative (New Left) *n.* One who espouses conservatism. *Syn.* a reactionary; an extremist; a right-winger. *Ant.* a liberal; a progressive; a moderate.

Conservatism (New Left) *n.* Advocacy of Capitalism and maximum freedom for the individual. — *adj.* conservative. *Ant.* liberalism.

Conspiracy *n.* A combination of persons for the purpose of opposing the Soviet or Communist line. — *v.i.* to conspire. — *adj.* conspiratorial. *Ant.* solidarity conference.

Constitutional (New Left) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the promotion of the Cause under the protection of the U.S. Constitution. (*E.g.*: After the bombing of the Administration Building, the S.D.S. spokesman said the students were only exercising their constitutional right of peaceful assembly.) *Ant.* unconstitutional.

Constitutional Rights (New Left). Claims apparently based on the U.S. Constitution to justify illegal acts in pursuance of the Party Line.

Construct *v.t.* To communize; to collectivize. — *n.* construction. *Syn.* to build. *Ant.* to destroy.

Constructive *adj.* Of or pertaining to the advancement of some Soviet or Communist goal. (*E.g.*: Radio Hanoi deemed the halt in the bombing of North Vietnam to be a constructive step toward peace.)

Construct Socialism To lay the groundwork for a Communist state. See lay the foundations of Socialism.

Controversial (New Left) *adj.* (1) In reference to persons, groups, ideas, issues, etc., contrary to the Party Line — reprehensible. (2) In reference to those promoting the Cause — praiseworthy. (*E.g.*: (1) Senator Goldwater is a controversial figure [and should be condemned]. (2) The chaplain of a large Eastern university is a controversial figure [and should be praised].)

Conversion (religious) *n.* Tearing down the vertical relations with God for the sake of horizontal relations with one's neighbors. — *v.t.* to convert.

Cooperation *n.* Joint action for Soviet or Communist benefit. — *adj.* cooperative. — *v.i.* to cooperate. *Ant.* stubbornness.

Cordial And Friendly Atmosphere With reference to an international conference, in agreement with the Soviet or Communist position.

Correct *adj.* As directed by the Party Line. — *n.* correctness. *Syn.* reasonable; logical; true. *Ant.* incorrect; unreasonable; illogical; false.

Correct *v.t.* To change so as to conform to the Party Line. — *adj.* corrective.

Correct Interpretation An interpretation conform-

20/Corrective Labor

ing to the current Party Line; one made by employing ideological values in arriving at a judgment. (*E.g.*: The correct interpretation of the Geneva Accords, or of the UN charter.) *Ant.* incorrect interpretation.

Corrective Labor Slave labor by political prisoners accompanied by Communist indoctrination to correct their views.

Corrective Labor Camp Communist concentration camp where political prisoners are sent for corrective action. *Ant.* concentration camp.

Corrective Measures Measures taken to coerce or otherwise bring the people in line with Soviet or Communist directives.

Corrupt *adj.* Of or pertaining to any phase of Capitalism. — *v.t.* to corrupt. — *adj.* corruptly.

Cosmopolitanism *n.* Advocacy by captive people of true international cooperation, considered to be a crime in the Soviet empire. — *adj.* cosmopolitan. *Ant.* internationalism.

Counterfeit *adj.* Not conforming to the Soviet or Communist outlook; not possessing advantage. (*E.g.*: A counterfeit peace proposal.) *Ant.* correct.

Counterrevolution *n.* An armed revolt or revolution against the Soviet or any other Communist dictatorship; a turning away of the people from Marxist-Leninist values; a widespread yearning for freedom. (*E.g.*: In August of 1968, a Russian soldier was asked by a Czech citizen why the Russians had invaded Czechoslovakia, and the soldier replied, "We have come to save you from the counterrevolution.")

Counterrevolutionary *n.* A patriot in a Soviet-

controlled or Communist-controlled country, or in one the Reds are trying to take over.

Counterrevolutionary *adj.* In opposition to a Communist revolution.

Counterrevolutionary Activities Efforts of patriots to throw off the Soviet or Communist yoke.

Credibility Gap (New Left) Disbelief and mistrust of official statements contrary to the Party Line, created by leftwing and Communist propaganda.

Crime *n.* (1) In a non-Communist state, the action of the authorities to curb illegal activities carried out in pursuance of the Party Line. (2) In a Communist state, an act of rebellion against, or non-conformity to, Party dictates. (3) Any act, regardless of its nature, so designated by the competent Communist Party for whatever reason. — *adj.* criminal.

Crime Against Humanity Wide-scale destruction of life and property resulting from efforts to prevent Communist aggression, terrorism, or subversion. See crime and humanity.

Crime Against Mankind Same as crime against humanity. See crime and mankind.

Crime Against The State Disobedience to Communist Party dictates. See crime and State.

Crime Of Aggression Assistance to non-Communist governments being subjected to Communist aggression. (*E.g.*: The United States must be punished for its crimes of aggression against the Asian peoples.) See crime and aggression.

Criminal *adj.* Opposing Soviet or Communist aims; against the Party Line or dictates.

Criminal Aggression Decisive battlefield defeats for

22/Criminal Discrimination

the Communist side, involving a great number of casualties.

Criminal Discrimination (New Left) Insistence that the civil rights of racial minorities shall be achieved through the operation of the democratic process and without violence or lawbreaking. See law and order; police brutality; racism.

Cross Over To The People's Side To desert to the Soviet or Communist side; to turn traitor. See people's.

Cruelty *n.* Forcefully effective anti-Communist measures. — *adj.* cruel. *Syn.* barbarism; savagery; police brutality.

Cult Of The Hero Term of censure used by Party leaders to discredit a former high Communist official who has been deposed or has otherwise vacated his office. The term suggests the leader has made himself too popular with the people, to the detriment of Party policies.

Cult Of The Personality Same as cult of the hero.

Cult Of The Popular Idol Same as cult of the hero.

Cultural Activities Any activities that promote the Party Line. *Ant.* rightwing propaganda.

Cultural Exchange Program An interchange of U.S. and Soviet students, educators, artists, and cultural groups in such a manner as to make the United States look bad and the Soviet Union look good; an approved means of introducing Soviet espionage agents into the United States, and of accusing Americans visiting Russia of espionage.

Cultural Revolution (Chinese) A purge on a national scale of non-conformists through the terror

tactics of the Red Guards and the forced reading of the "Thoughts of Mao."

Cultural Ties Relationships between groups, peoples, nations, etc., that reflect the Marxist-Leninist version of culture.

Culture *n.* Training and development of the Marxist-Leninist mentality, morals, and taste. — *adj.* cultural. *Ant.* bourgeois culture. See Marxism-Leninism and morality.

D

Dangerous Thoughts Any criticism of Communism or praise of Capitalism.

Decadence *n.* The alleged condition of Western society. — *adj.* decadent. *Syn.* reaction. *Ant.* modernness; progress.

Deceive *v.t.* To reason with by means of Western logic. — *n.* deception. — *adj.* deceitful; deceptive. *Syn.* trick. *Ant.* to determine.

Decent Values (New Left) Those that promote collectivism and centralized authority, ostensibly by aiding the people through Federally funded social programs.

De-escalation *n.* Unilateral, justified and praiseworthy reduction in the U.S. defense of South Vietnam. — *v.t.* to de-escalate. *Ant.* escalation.

Defend *v.t.* To commit Communist aggression or engage in subversion; to occupy another country. — *n.* defense — *adj.* defensive. *Syn.* to act in self-defense; to liberate; retaliate; resist. *Ant.* to attack; to commit aggression; to provoke.

Defend And Build To communize; to collectivize; to rid of non-Communist influences. See build.

24/Demand

Demand (New Left) *n.* A threatening demand, often impossible of fulfillment, made by revolutionaries to the Establishment, or by the Soviet Union or Red China to a non-Communist state, in furtherance of the Cause. (*E.g.*: The students promised to release the Dean unharmed if the college administration fulfilled their 79 demands.) — *v.t.* to demand.

Demilitarized Zone See DMZ.

Democracy *n.* A Communist-type democracy; a collectivistic dictatorship; a totalitarian state. *Syn.* Socialism; Communism; people's democracy. *Ant.* Fascism; bourgeois democracy.

Democratic *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Marxist-Leninist version of democracy; Soviet or pro-Soviet; Communist or pro-Communist. The word is used to describe persons, organizations or policies which further the Cause. *Syn.* Socialist. *Ant.* Fascist.

Democratic Centralism Pyramidal power-structure which facilitates compliance with Soviet Communist Party directives within the U.S.S.R., and within all nations of the world whose Communist Party members owe allegiance to the Soviet Union, rather than to Red China.

Democratic Republic A collectivist-type dictatorship, normally dependent on, and subservient to, the Soviet Union or Red China. *Syn.* Socialist or people's republic. See democratic and republic.

Demonstration (New Left) *n.* A Party-lining meeting, procession, or activity which frequently ends in civil disorders, fomented by militants and activists. — *v.i.* to demonstrate.

Deny *v.t.* To reaffirm the Party Line by denial. (*E.g.*: In spite of evidence to the contrary, President Nasser denied that Egypt was violating the cease-fire agreement with Israel.) — *n.* denial.

Syn. to exercise intellectual honesty.

Depart Ship To jump ship; to desert. (*E.g.*: In 1967, four U.S. sailors departed ship in Tokyo.)

Dependence *n.* The state or condition of not being free from Western influences, and not being dependent on, and subservient to, the Soviet Union, Red China, or other Communist power center. — *adj.* dependent. *Ant.* independence.

Depraved *adj.* Morally debased as a result of adherence to the Western standard of morality in preference to the Marxist-Leninist. — *n.* depravity.

De-Stalinization Party criticism of some atrocities and errors of the Soviet dictator Josef Stalin (died 1953), to give the impression that Russian Communism has mellowed and become more humane.

Destroy *v.t.* To defend successfully against Soviet or Communist military, subversive, or political inroads. — *n.* destruction. — *adj.* destructive. *Ant.* build; construct; improve.

Detain *v.t.* To place under arrest, as a prominent patriotic figure, for not complying with Communist directives. — *n.* detention.

Détente *n.* An easing of discord between the United States and the Soviet Union, as a result of the former's yielding to the latter's demands. *Syn.* peaceful coexistence.

Determine *v.t.* To resolve or decide by the applica-

26/Deviationist

tion of Marxist-Leninist standards. — *n.* determination. *Ant.* deceive; trick.

Deviationist *n.* A Party member, or national Communist Party, that advocates policies or practices at variance with the Party Line, or with the current interpretation of Marxist-Leninist strategy. — *adj.* deviationist. — *n.* deviationism. (*E.g.*: Red China and the Soviet Union accuse each other of deviationism, each claiming to be the correct interpreter of Marxism-Leninism.)

Dialectical Materialism The pseudo-logic of Marxism involving the alleged continuous transformation of things and concepts as human society historically moves toward a classless society via Socialism. Practically, dialectical materialism provides justification for any actions, no matter how immoral or illegal, that Communists decide to take.

Dictatorial *adj.* Authoritarian and anti-Communist. (*E.g.*: The New Mobilization Committee issued a statement that it would “not rest until the United States renounces all military pacts to defend corrupt and dictatorial governments.”)

Dictatorship *n.* An anti-Communist authoritarian state such as Spain or Portugal. *Syn.* Fascism. *Ant.* (People’s) Democratic Republic; (Soviet) Socialist Republic; Socialism.

Dictatorship Of The Proletariat The self-perpetuating totalitarian rule of the Party elite in the Soviet Union, Red China, or other Communist power center. See proletariat.

Diehard *adj.* Steadfast in refusal to accept the Soviet or Communist viewpoint. *Syn.* stubborn. *Ant.* reasonable.

Dirty War One in which the non-Communist side inflicts heavy casualties on the Communist side. (*E.g.*: According to Soviet Premier Kosygin, the Vietnam war is a dirty war.)

Disarmament (New Left) *n.* The unilateral disarmament of the United States in the hope the U.S.S.R. will follow suit. — *v.i.* to disarm. — *adj.* disarmament, as in disarmament treaty.

Discrimination (New Left) *n.* The advocacy of rational, legal, and democratic policies and practices to achieve racial justice. — *v.* to discriminate. *adj.* discriminatory. *Syn.* racism. See criminal discrimination.

Disenfranchisement Of The American People (New Left) The rejection of radical, left-wing proposals, as at a national political convention. — *v.t.* to disenfranchise. See people.

Disengage *v.t.* To cease defending a nation, *e.g.*, South Vietnam, against Communist aggression; to surrender. — *n.* disengagement. *Ant.* to continue U.S. aggression.

Disguised Colonial Said of the U.S. action in aiding a weaker state defend itself against Communist aggression; defensive. (*E.g.*: The United States has disguised colonial ambitions in Southeast Asia.)

Dishonest Men Those who dispute the Soviet or Communist viewpoint. *Ant.* honest men.

Dishonesty *n.* Honesty according to the Western ethical standard. — *adj.* dishonest. *Syn.* bourgeois honesty. *Ant.* honesty.

Dishonor *n.* Honor according to the Western ethical standard. — *adj.* dishonorable. — *v.t.* to

28/Dishonorable Men

dishonor. *Syn.* bourgeois honor. *Ant.* honor.
Dishonorable Men Those who mistrust the Soviets or the Communists. *Ant.* honorable men.

Disloyalty *n.* Disloyalty to the Soviet Union; not carrying out the Party Line; disobedience to Soviet or Communist orders; patriotic activities in a non-Communist state. — *adj.* disloyal. *Syn.* bourgeois loyalty. *Ant.* loyalty; proletarian loyalty.

Disrupter *n.* An anti-Communist worker or union man.

Dissent (New Left) *n.* The use of violence and other illegal methods by a Party-lining minority to express disagreement with the majority. — *v.i.* to dissent. *Syn.* exercise of rights. *Ant.* repression.

Dissident Elements An unspecified number of persons, always presumed to be small, misguided, and of little consequence, who oppose Soviet or Communist aims. *Syn.* counterrevolutionaries; traitors. *Ant.* the Czech people, the Soviet people, the Vietnamese people, the Cuban people, etc. See people.

Distorted Picture Or Version An accurate representation by Western standards; a factual statement. *Syn.* distortion. *Ant.* real picture; true picture.

Distortion *n.* The Western representation of anything contrary to the Party Line. *Syn.* myth. *Ant.* reality; truth. — *v.t.* to distort. — *adj.* distorted.

Disunity *n.* The state of not being united for Soviet or Communist benefit; the act of breaking up Soviet or Communist solidarity. — *adj.* disunited. *Syn.* union; solidarity.

Divide (New Left) *v.t.* To expose pseudo-liberal bias, superficiality, and inconsistencies with vigor and clarity, to the detriment of the New Left or the Cause. (*E.g.*: The Vice President's remarks about the radical-liberals are dividing America.) — *n.* division. — *adj.* divisive. *Syn.* to polarize. See sow dissension. *Ant.* to unite; unify.

DMZ A zone, as between North and South Vietnam, or North and South Korea, which is demilitarized insofar as the non-Communist side is concerned; an inviolable sanctuary from which Communists can launch attacks with relative impunity.

Dogmatism *n.* Adherence to Party policy that has been changed. — *adj.* dogmatic.

Dollar Imperialism U.S. technical assistance. *Ant.* ruble aid. See imperialism.

Domination *n.* Armed opposition to a war of liberation. Defense against Communist aggression. (*E.g.*: The United States is trying to make Vietnam a military base for the domination of the whole of Southeast Asia.) — *v.* dominate. *Ant.* liberation.

Dove *n.* One who supports Communist war policy, especially in Southeast Asia. — *adj.* dovish. *Ant.* hawk.

Draft Counseling (New Left) Expert advice from leftwing lawyers on how to beat the draft.

Duty *n.* The moral obligation to do as directed by the Soviet or other Communist Party.

Duty-Bound *adj.* Coerced or duped into doing as directed by the Soviet or other Communist Party.

E

Educate *v.t.* To indoctrinate in the principles of Marxism and the precepts of Marxism-Leninism.

— *n.* education. — *adj.* educational.

Educational Reform Making students more receptive to Marxism; general Communist indoctrination of a people.

Elements *n.* An unspecified number of persons, always presumed to be small, misguided, and of little consequence, who oppose Soviet or Communist rule; patriots; freedom-lovers. The term is generally preceded by some such adjective as dissident, fractious, diehard, traitorous, anti-Party, anti-Soviet, anti-Socialist, etc.

Encourage *v.t.* To compel by duplicity, propaganda, or coercion. — *n.* encouragement.

Enemies Of Humanity, Mankind, Peace, Social Justice, The People, The State, The Working Class, (World) Peace, etc. Enemies of Communism; people, organizations, states, etc., that oppose or resist Soviet or Communist aggression, subversion, demands, or oppression; patriots; anti-Communists; non-Communists in general. For the specific connotation of each phrase, see the translation of the noun object of the preposition "of."

Enemy *adj.* Enemy of Communism; anti-Soviet; anti-Communist; U.S.; American. — *n.* enemy. *Syn.* anti-Socialist; Fascist. *Ant.* friendly; Soviet; Socialist; anti-Fascist.

Enemy's Rule A non-Soviet or non-Communist government, particularly one marked for a take-

over, *e.g.*, the South Vietnamese government.
Enjoy Rights (1) Inside the Communist world, to suffer regimentation. (2) Outside the Communist world, to have license to do anything that can be gotten away with in pursuance of the Party Line.

Enlightened *adj.* Of or pertaining to the realization that Communism is good and that the U.S. is the real enemy. (*E.g.*: "I call on the workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, enlightened elements of the bourgeoisie to unite to oppose the racial discrimination practiced by U.S. imperialism" — Mao Tse-Tung.) — *n.* enlightenment. — *v.t.* to enlighten. *Syn.* progressive. *Ant.* reactionary; stubborn.

Enslave *v.t.* To preserve the freedom of. — *n.* enslavement. — *adj.* enslaving. *Ant.* to liberate. (*E.g.*: The U.S. aggressors and their henchmen are trying to enslave the freedom-loving people of Vietnam.)

Enthusiastically *adv.* Under duress, or with enthusiasm according to the Soviet or Communist representation. — *n.* enthusiasm. (*E.g.*: The Czech people welcomed their Soviet comrades enthusiastically.)

Equality *n.* The state or quality of being advantageous or more beneficial to Socialist, collectivist, or revolutionary goals, to the Party elite, or to the Cause in general. — *adj.* equal. *Syn.* proletarian equality. *Ant.* inequality; bourgeois equality.

Equalize *v.t.* To exercise central control over; to socialize; to communize; to collectivize; to regiment. — *n.* equalization.

Error *n.* Any act involving departure from the

32/Escalation

Party Line, which the perpetrator must be forced to correct, if humanly possible. — *v.i.* to err.

Escalation (New Left) *n.* Unilateral, unjustified, and reprehensible increase in the U.S. defense of South Vietnam. — *v.* escalate. *Ant.* de-escalation.

Espionage *n.* Any act or innocent mistake of a foreigner in a Communist country, especially of an American tourist visiting the U.S.S.R., so deemed by Communist authorities for political or propaganda purposes, or in retaliation for the capture of a Soviet spy. See spy.

Establishment, The (New Left) Any kind of authority that hinders the Cause; the democratic system in general, or specific parts of it, such as university administrations, churches, defense plants, the armed forces, government agencies, political parties, Western customs and culture, etc., *i.e.*, part of the System to be destroyed. *Syn.* the power structure; the enemy.

Expand The War (New Left) To continue to fight for, or give military assistance to, non-Communist countries resisting Communist aggression. (*E.g.*: The Nixon Administration, even while U.S. troops are being withdrawn, is continuing to expand the war.)

Exploitation *n.* According to Marxist theory, the purely selfish relationship forcefully imposed on employees by employers under Capitalism. By extension, a similar relationship forcefully imposed by the U.S. on undeveloped nations, especially those the U.S. is providing with economic and military assistance. — *v.t.* to exploit. — *adj.* exploitative.

Exploited People(s) Those not living under Communism. (*E.g.*: The avowed Communist candidate for the presidency of Chile, Salvador Allende, commented on the campaign as follows: "This is a contest between the exploiters and the exploited [people].") *Syn.* oppressed people (s). *Ant.* free people (s).

Exploiter *n.* A capitalist; any businessman or industrialist; the U.S. government. *Ant.* liberator.

Exploiting Class Businessmen and industrialists.

External Life (Religious) A sexual orgy with religious overtones. (*E.g.*: The Sunday school class spent the weekend in the mountains experiencing the external life.

Extra-Legal Means Illegal means (subversion, rioting, assassination, terrorism, etc.) employed to promote the Party Line. *Syn.* violent means. *Ant.* legal means.

Extra-Parliamentary Means About the same as extra-legal means. *Ant.* parliamentary means.

Extremism (New Left) *n.* Stringent policies and practices in opposition to the Party Line. — *adj.* extremist. *Syn.* reaction. *Ant.* progress.

Extremist (New Left) *n.* One who advocates stringent policies and practices in opposition to the Cause, and to the Soviet line in particular. *Syn.* rightwinger; reactionary. *Ant.* moderate progressive; liberal.

F

Fabricate *v.t.* To make a factual statement detrimental to the Cause or Soviet foreign policy. (*E.g.*: The Soviets attacked U.S. Information

34/Fact

Service director Frank Shakespeare for allegedly fabricating anti-Soviet propaganda and using his agency to spread it.) — *n.* fabrication. *Syn.* invent.

Fact *n.* Anything determined by Soviet or Communist policy makers to be real and true. — *adj.* factual. *Syn.* reality. *Ant.* allegation; myth; fiction.

Facts Clearly Show That . . . The Soviet or Communist line is that . . .

Fairness *n.* Fairness by the Marxist-Leninist ethical standard, *i.e.*, partiality to the Party elite, or to those persons or activities promoting the Party Line. — *adj.* fair. *Ant.* unfairness; bourgeois fairness.

Fair Share (New Left) The socialistic notion that one non-taxpayer, or non-taxpaying entity, has a right to as much taxpayer money as any other, in comparable circumstances. (*E.g.*: The spokesman for the East Side Community Action Center stated his group was being denied its fair share of federal funds.)

False (followed by a concept) *adj.* The normal sense of something, as contrasted with the Marxist-Leninist version. (*E.g.*: False independence is independence in its normal or Western sense, and can be contrasted with real, or Communist-type, independence.) *Syn.* bourgeois, pseudo-, etc., followed by a concept. *Ant.* true, genuine, people's, proletarian, real, etc., followed by a concept.

Falsity *n.* The quality of being contrary to truth or fact, as determined by those controlling Soviet or

Communist policy. — *adj.* false. *Syn.* bourgeois truth. *Ant.* truth.

Fantasy *n.* The Western representation of events and concepts, when it differs sharply from the Soviet or Communist version. — *adj.* fantastic. *Syn.* myth; fiction; bourgeois propaganda. *Syn.* reality; fact.

Farce, *n.* An activity conducted, or a judgment made, which is so diametrically opposed to the Party Line, or Soviet foreign policy, as to be farcical. (*E.g.*: The U.S. delegate to the Paris talks continued the farce of insisting that North Vietnam withdraw its troops from South Vietnam.) — *adj.* farcical. *Syn.* trick; fraud. *Ant.* reality.

Farms Of The People (Cuban) Concentration camps. Literally, farms of the people (*granjas del pueblo*).

Fascism *n.* Anti-Communism; democracy. (*E.g.*: The purpose of the National Committee to Combat Fascism is to combat the anti-Communist authorities in the democratic structure, especially the police and the armed forces.) — *adj.* Fascist. *Syn.* bourgeois democracy. *Ant.* Socialism; people's democracy.

Fascist *n.* An active anti-Communist; any non-Communist with whom Communists disagree. *Syn.* Nazi.

Fascist Bosses Western leaders. *Ant.* Soviet or Socialist leaders.

Fascist Police State Any strong anti-Communist state.

Fascist State Any authority which forcibly restrains Communist activity. (*E.g.*: President Haya-

36/Fascist-Type

kawa is running a fascist state at San Francisco State College.)

Fascist-Type *adj.* Democratic; non-Communist; anti-Communist; non-Soviet; anti-Soviet; American. *Syn.* anti-Socialist; oppressive. *Ant.* Soviet; Socialist; freedom-loving.

Favorable *adj.* Favorable to the Cause. *Ant.* unfavorable.

Favorable Political Climate The milieu in a given area, large or small, in which Communism can flourish with relative impunity and without detection, usually during a period of peaceful coexistence, *q.v.* (See also international political climate.) *Ant.* unfavorable political climate.

Feudal Barons or Lords Western leaders. *Ant.* Soviet or Socialist leaders.

Feudal Controls Restrictions of any kind, especially those affecting commerce and industry, in a capitalistic state.

Few *adj.* An unspecified number, ranging from two to millions. (*E.g.*: *Pravda* represented the opposition to the 1968 Russian occupation of Czechoslovakia as being "by a few hotheads.") *Ant.* many.

Fiction *n.* A fact determined to be detrimental to Soviet or Communist interests — *adj.* fictitious. *Syn.* allegation; myth; distorted version. *Ant.* fact; reality; the true picture.

First Step In The Direction Of Peace, Or Toward Peace Submission to the first Soviet or Communist demand.

Forces Of . . . An unspecifically large number of people held to be for, or an unspecifically small

number of people held to be against, the Marxist-Leninist representation of something.

Forces Of Aggression Those opposing the Marxist-Leninist representation of aggression. See **aggression**.

Forces Of Freedom Those supporting the Marxist-Leninist representation of freedom. See **freedom**.

Forces Of Oppression Those opposing the Marxist-Leninist representation of oppression. See **oppression**.

Forces Of Peace Those supporting the Marxist-Leninist representation of peace. See **peace**.

Forces Of Progress Those supporting the Marxist-Leninist representation of progress. See **progress**.

Forces Of Reaction Those opposing the Marxist-Leninist representation of reaction. See **reaction**.

Forces Of Reason Those supporting the Marxist-Leninist representation of reason. See **reason**.

Foreign *adj.* Non-Soviet; non-Communist; U.S. (*E.g.*: The Soviet Union is opposed to foreign military bases in the Middle East.) *Ant.* national.

Foreign Adventure, Engagement, Intervention, Invasion, etc. U.S. military assistance to aid another country to prevent a Communist takeover. *Ant.* liberation.

Formalism *n.* Forms and ideas unacceptable to the Party in a Communist-controlled state. Also the crime of advocating such forms and ideas.

Forward-Looking *adj.* Tending to promote the Soviet or Communist cause. *Syn.* progressive. *Ant.* reactionary.

Fractionous *adj.* Rebellious against Soviet or Communist tyranny; patriotic. (*E.g.*: Only fractionous

elements in Czechoslovakia opposed the Soviet liberators.) See elements. *Syn.* counterrevolutionary.

Frank *adj.* Outspoken in opposition to Soviet wishes. — *n.* frankness. — *adv.* frankly.

Frank Exchange Of Opinion Opposition to the Soviet position on the part of a satellite nation that was changed by coercion. (*E.g.*: There was frank exchange of opinion between the Soviet and Czech Party members.)

Fraternal *adj.* Serving Soviet interests. *Ant.* frank.

Fraud *n.* Any fair, just, and reasonable proposal based on Western logic and values. — *adj.* fraudulent. *Syn.* trick; hoax; counterfeit proposal. *Ant.* an honest or reasonable proposal.

Fraudulent (followed by a concept) See false (followed by a concept).

Free *adj.* (1) Inside the Communist world: having such civil, political, or religious liberty as is permitted by the ruling clique; regimented; repressive; compulsory; controlled. *Ant.* anti-Party, anti-Socialist. (2) (New Left) Outside the Communist world: having unlimited civil, political, or religious liberty in pursuance of the Party Line; lawless; anarchical; unrestrained; unrestricted. *Ant.* oppressive; repressive; discriminatory; criminal.

Freedom *n.* (1) Inside the Communist world: the quality or state of being compelled to comply with Party directives; regimentation; compulsion; control. *Ant.* counterrevolutionary activities; crimes against the people or State. (2) (New Left) Outside the Communist world: the quality

or state of being free to take any action, regardless of its legality or morality, in pursuance of the Party Line; lawlessness; anarchy; license; lack of restraint. *Ant.* oppression; criminal discrimination; denial of rights; law and order; police brutality.

Freedom And Happiness Communism; collectivism. *Syn.* Socialism. *Ant.* bourgeois democracy; oppression.

Freedom-Hating *adj.* Opposed to the Communist versions of freedom; democratic; Western; U.S.; anti-Soviet; anti-Communist. *Ant.* freedom-loving.

Freedom-Loving *adj.* Favoring the Communist versions of freedom; Socialist; Communist; Marxist; Marxist-Leninist; pro-Soviet; anti-American. *Ant.* freedom-hating.

Freedom Of . . . (1) Inside the Communist world: rigid control of . . . (2) (New Left) Outside the Communist world: unrestricted freedom of . . . See next four entries.

Freedom Of Peaceable Assembly (1) Rigid, police-state control of public gatherings for whatever purpose. (2) (New Left) Unbridled license to have illegal protests, demonstrations, marches, strikes, sit-ins, etc., and civil disturbances of all kinds, including riots and guerrilla warfare, in pursuance of the Party Line.

Freedom Of Movement (1) Rigid travel restrictions within, and to and from, the country. (2) (New Left) Unbridled license to break and enter, loot, destroy, hamper the action of firemen and law enforcement officials, and commit other crimes in pursuance of the Party Line; to travel

40/Freedom Of Speech

abroad to Communist countries for subversive purposes, regardless of legal and regulatory restrictions on such travel.

Freedom Of Speech (1) Rigid control of thought and speech. (2) (New Left) In conformity with the **Party Line**, the freedom to say anything whatsoever, at any time, under any circumstances, without regard for law, rule, or regulation; propriety; custom; public safety; public morals; or the national interest and welfare.

Freedom Of The Press (1) Rigid press censorship. (2) (New Left) In conformity to the **Party Line**, the freedom to print anything whatsoever, at any time, under any circumstances, without regard for law, rule or regulation; propriety; custom; public safety; public morals; or the national interest and welfare.

Freedom University A Soviet ideological school at which free training is given in Communist philosophy, sabotage, espionage, terrorism, etc. to students from underdeveloped nations who, upon graduation, return home to subvert their governments. *Cf.* free university.

Free Elections Controlled, rigged Soviet-type elections which assure the victory of the Communist or Communist-backed slate of candidates. *Ant.* rigged elections.

Free Speech (New Left) In the U.S., license to promote the destruction of the System. *Ant.* repression.

Free University (New Left) A center for fomenting student unrest, featuring revolutionary courses and leftwing instructors dispensing Communist

and revolutionary philosophies. Free universities are frequently accorded physical facilities and support by unsuspecting pseudo-liberal college and university administrations.

Frenzied, Brutal, Obdurate, and Perfidious Cautious, efficient, persistent, and loyal. (*E.g.*: A statement in the Political Program of the so-called National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, circulated in the UN in December 1967, reads as follows: "No matter how frenzied, brutal, obdurate and perfidious the U.S. imperialists may be, they will inevitably meet with bitter failure . . .").

Friendly *adj.* Pro-Soviet; pro-Communist; Soviet-type; Communist-type. *Ant.* unfriendly; hostile; enemy.

Friends *n.* Supporters of the Soviet or Communist cause. *Ant.* enemies of humanity, of mankind, etc.

Friendship *n.* Friendly feelings or inclinations toward the Soviet Union and its brand of Communism, or toward the Communist states and Communism in general, usually markedly prevalent during a period of peaceful coexistence.

G

Garbage (New Left) *n.* Anything with which the New Leftists disagree.

Garbage Heap Of History Where the remains of Capitalism are supposed to wind up, according to Communists.

Generation Gap (New Left) The normal disagreement between parents and children regarding

42/Genocide

ethics and values, exploited and exacerbated by promotion of the New Morality, aided and abetted by pseudo-liberal professors, teachers, clergymen, writers and members of the news media, in deliberate or unwitting pursuance of the Party Line.

Genocide *n.* The systematic rout of Communist troops in battle; a series of anti-Communist victories in any phase of the class struggle. — *adj.* genocidal.

Genuine *adj.* Soviet-type; Communist-type; the Marxist-Leninist version of. *Syn.* real; true. *Ant.* bourgeois; false; counterfeit.

Genuine (followed by a concept) *adj.* The Marxist-Leninist representation of the concept, as contrasted with its normal sense. (*E.g.*, genuine peace.) *Syn.* modern, new, people's, proletarian, true, Socialist, etc., as appropriate, plus the idea. *Ant.* bourgeois, false, fraudulent, old, out-moded, pseudo-, etc., as appropriate, plus the idea.

Gestapo, Gestapo-like, Gestapo-type, etc. *adj.* Of or pertaining to law enforcement or police officers.

Ghetto (New Left) *n.* This term suggests that all Negroes live in poverty, squalor, and crowded conditions, oppressed by a white, racist majority. — *adj.* ghetto.

Glorious Productive Work In The Countryside (Red Chinese) Massive compulsory evacuations of university students and city dwellers to do farm work.

Glorious Victory The slaughter of non-Communists, such as combatants on the battlefield or

non-combatants by acts of terrorism. (*E.g.*: The brutal massacre of thousands of defenseless South Vietnamese citizens at Hue in 1968 during the Tet offensive is considered a glorious victory.)

Glory *n.* Praise and honor by the Communist propaganda media for the killing or injuring of non-Communist combatants or civilians. — *adj.* glorious. — *v.t.* to glorify.

God Of Plague (Red Chinese) A vituperative phrase usually reserved for U.S. Presidents.

Good *adj.* Good for the Cause. The quality of goodness is always inherent in that which promotes the Party Line. *Ant.* bad.

Good Faith The Marxist-Leninist viewpoint; willingness to yield to Soviet or Communist demands. *Ant.* bad faith.

Good Will Willingness to trust the Soviet Union, any other Communist state, or Communists in general. *Ant.* ill will.

Gorillas *n.* National military leaders fighting to prevent a Communist takeover. *Ant.* partisans (of peace); leaders of a liberation movement.

Great Leap Forward (Red Chinese) The massive but dismally unsuccessful crash program to industrialize Red China in the 1950's.

Great Sacrifices The crimes and deceptions perpetrated by Soviet leadership against the captive peoples in order to effect total collectivization.

Grotesque Distortion An accurate account or description running counter to the Soviet or Communist version. *Ant.* correct picture.

Guarantee *v.t.* To regulate or manipulate for

Soviet, Communist or Party benefit. — *n.* guarantee. *Ant.* to exploit.

Guerrilla *n.* One who promotes the Cause by engaging in guerrilla warfare. — *adj.* guerrilla.

H

Harassment (New Left) *n.* Diligent efforts by law enforcement officers to prevent illegal or subversive activities. If force is used, police brutality may be charged — *v.t.* to harass. See police harassment.

Hardheadedness *n.* Same as stubbornness.

Hardliner (New Left) *n.* One who takes a firm stand against Communism.

Hardlining (New Left) *n.* The position of one who knows that Communism is evil and advocates stopping its spread. — *adj.* hardlining.

Hate Literature Anti-Communist literature. "Any book, booklet or publication which identifies and exposes Communist and Red strategy and tactics. A current smear term used widely by Reds to discredit anti-Communist publications." — U.S. Rep. John Rarick in the *Congressional Record*.

Hawk *n.* One who opposes Communist war policy, especially in Southeast Asia. — *adj.* hawkish. *Ant.* dove.

Help *v.* To help achieve some Soviet or Communist objective. — *n.* help. — *adj.* helpful. *Ant.* obstruct.

Henchmen *n.* The allies of a state under Communist attack, particularly if the ally happens to be the United States; the allies of the United States in any activity opposing any phase of Communism. *Ant.* progressive people; peace-loving states.

Hero *n.* One who fights in behalf of the incumbent **Party** leader(s) during a power struggle in a Communist state, or who otherwise renders what the **Party** determines to be meritorious service to the **State**, or **Cause**. *Ant.* bandit; hooligan; counterrevolutionary.

Heroic *adj.* Showing great daring and boldness, often involving criminality, treachery, and barbarism, in carrying out the **Party Line**. (*E.g.*: (1) The wanton massacre of the inhabitants of a defenseless South Vietnamese village may be represented in the Communist press as one of the heroic exploits of the Viet Cong. (2) A university professor is alleged to have intimated in print that a rioter who burns down an American department store just might be engaged in a heroic act.) — *n.* heroism.

Historical *adj.* (1) Preordained by history, with special reference to the alleged eventual triumph of Communism over Capitalism. (2) Of or pertaining to the Soviet or Communist version of history. — *adv.* historically.

Historical Necessity Justification for the heinous crimes committed against the captive peoples by the Soviet masters.

History *n.* A flexible, often fictitious account of history, revised from time to time to correct errors in line with current **Party** policy, always depicting Communism in the best possible light and Capitalism in the worst. *Ant.* bourgeois history.

Hitlerite *n.* An active anti-Communist. Any non-Communist with whom Communists disagree. *Syn.* Nazi; Fascist.

Hoax *n.* See fraud.

Hogs (Black Militant) *n.* Epithet referring to authority in general, but especially to law enforcement officers who forcibly prevent criminal acts from being committed in pursuance of the Party Line. *Syn.* pigs; swine.

Holy War (Red Chinese) An Asian Communist war against Japan and the United States.

Honest Men Those who agree with the Soviet or Communist viewpoint. *Ant.* dishonest men.

Honesty *n.* Uprightness of character or conduct in conformity with Marxist-Leninist morality, as interpreted by the Communist Party in control.
— *adj.* honest. *Ant.* dishonesty; bourgeois honesty.

Honor *n.* A strong sense of Marxist-Leninist values.
— *adj.* honorable. *Ant.* dishonor; bourgeois honor.

Honorable Men Those who trust the Soviets or the Communists. *Ant.* dishonorable men.

Hooligans *n.* Lawbreakers in the Soviet Union.

Hostile Elements Opposition of any size to Soviet or Communist policies, practices, or activities, especially within a Communist-controlled state. See elements.

Hostility *n.* Unfriendly feelings or inclinations toward the Soviet Union and its brand of Communism, or toward Communism in general, usually markedly prevalent during the so-called Cold War phase of U.S.-Soviet relations, and for a short while following an overt act of Soviet aggression (*e.g.*, the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia) during a period of peaceful coexistence, *q.v.* — *adj.* hostile. *Ant.* friendship.

Human *adj.* Of or pertaining to man as molded in the image desired by the Soviet or other controlling Communist Party; Communist-type. (*E.g.* : Essential **human** needs would be interpreted as those needs deemed essential by and for the Party.) *Syn.* Communist.

Human Engineering The terrorism and inhumanity inflicted on the captive peoples in the process of building Socialism.

Humane *adj.* Beneficial to the Communist Party in control at the expense of the individual; exploitative. *Ant.* inhumane.

Humane Treatment Ruthless exploitation for political advantage of prisoners of war, or other persons in the power of the Soviets or Communists, including citizens of the Soviet Union and other Communist-ruled states. (*E.g.* : Captain Lloyd Bucher received humane treatment from his Communist captors; *i.e.*, he was tortured and brainwashed until he admitted his ship, the U.S.S. *Pueblo*, had violated North Korean waters.) *Syn.* humanitarian treatment; brainwashing.

Humanism *n.* The character or quality of being human in accordance with standards set by the controlling Communist Party.

Humanitarianism *n.* The Marxist-Leninist version of humanitarianism; the doctrine which advocates the expendability of the individual for the good of the Communist Party; ruthlessness. — *adj.* humanitarian. *Ant.* bourgeois humanitarianism.

Humanitarian Treatment Same as humane treatment.

Humanity *n.* The international Communist move-

48/Human Progress

ment, or world Communism. (*E.g.*, For the benefit of humanity means for the benefit of world Communism.)

Human Progress Progress toward world Communism.

Human Rights (New Left) Claims apparently based on compassion and humanitarianism aimed at advancing Socialist or collectivist programs, or the Cause in general.

Hypocrisy *n.* Believing that Capitalism is better than Socialism or Communism; holding the Soviet, Communist, or revolutionary tenets or position to be untenable and wrong. — *adj.* hypocritical. *Syn.* insincerity; pretense; intellectual dishonesty. *Ant.* sincerity; intellectual honesty.

I

Idealism *n.* Western ethical values. — *adj.* idealistic. *Syn.* bourgeois morality. *Ant.* realism.

Ideological Degeneration The rejection of the Communist ideology by captive citizens.

Illegality *n.* Conformity to the Western legal standard, as opposed to the Marxist-Leninist legal standard which holds, "If it hurts Communism, it has to be illegal!" — *adj.* illegal. *Syn.* bourgeois legality. *Ant.* legality.

Illegal War (New Left) A war against Soviet or Communist aggression, *e.g.*, the U.S. defense of South Vietnam; non-Communist participation in such a war. *Ant.* legal war. See illegality and war.

Illegitimacy *n.* Non-conformity to Marxist-Leninist standards of law and authority. — *adj.* illegitimate. *Syn.* bourgeois legitimacy. *Ant.* legitimacy.

Illegitimate Government One marked for a Soviet or Communist takeover; any non-Soviet or non-Communist government. *Syn.* clique of traitors. *Ant.* legitimate government.

Illogical *adj.* Logical by Western standards; not according to the Party Line. *Syn.* incorrect. *Ant.* logical; correct.

Immorality *n.* Conformity to the Western ethical standard, as opposed to the Marxist-Leninist, which holds, "If it hurts Communism, it has to be immoral!" — *adj.* immoral. *Syn.* bourgeois morality. *Ant.* morality; new morality.

Immoral War (New Left) A war against Soviet or Communist aggression, *e.g.*, the U.S. defense of South Vietnam; non-Communist participation in such a war. See immorality and war.

Impartiality *n.* A favoring of the Soviet or Communist side. — *adj.* impartial. *Syn.* bourgeois partiality. *Ant.* partiality.

Imperialism *n.* U.S. policies and practices; Capitalism; U.S. military opposition to Soviet or Communist aggression; Western influence. *Syn.* aggression; oppression. *Ant.* liberation; anti-imperialism.

Imperialist(ic) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the capitalist nations, particularly the United States, their policies, practices, customs, values, and form of government.

Imperialist *n.* Western leader, or one who promotes capitalism. (*E.g.*: At the signing of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in Moscow in 1963, Soviet Premier Khrushchev, referring to the American and British leaders present, remarked in good

50/Imperialist Camp

humor, "I am surrounded by imperialists.")

Imperialist Camp The non-Communist side, opposed to the Communist side, in the struggle for world hegemony. *Ant.* Socialist camp.

Imperialist War A war between non-Communist states.

Impose Their Domination To counter Soviet or Communist aggression. (*E.g.*: The U.S. imperialists are trying to impose their domination throughout Southeast Asia.) *Ant.* liberate.

Improper *adj.* Against Soviet or Communist interests. *Ant.* proper.

Improve *v.t.* To make better by doing something the Soviet or Communist way; to advance toward Communism; to communize; to collectivize. *Ant.* worsen; destroy.

Improve International Relations To yield to Soviet or Communist demands. *Ant.* worsen international relations. See international tensions.

Inappropriate *adj.* Disadvantageous to the Soviet or Communist cause at a given time. *Ant.* appropriate.

In Bad Faith In accordance with Western ethics. *Ant.* in good faith.

Incorrect *adj.* Not conforming to the current Soviet or Communist line. *Ant.* correct.

Incorrect Interpretation (1) An interpretation not conforming to the current Party Line. (2) One made by employing Western values in arriving at a judgment. (*E.g.*: The U.S. press made an incorrect interpretation of the Soviet liberation of the Czech people.)

Increase International Tensions To continue to

refuse to yield to Soviet or Communist demands. The longer the opposition continues, the more the tensions are said to increase. See **international tensions** and **reduce or relax tensions**.

Independence *n.* The state or quality of being free from Western influences, and being dependent on, and subservient to, the Soviet Union, or any other Communist power center. — *adj.* **independent**. *Syn.* freedom. *Ant.* dependence; bourgeois independence.

Independence Movement Communist aggression; an attempted Soviet or Communist takeover. *Syn.* war of independence; liberation movement. *Ant.* intervention; aggression.

Indigenous Conflict Same as independence movement.

Inequality *n.* The state or quality of being disadvantageous or less beneficial to the Party elite, or to the Soviet or Communist cause. — *adj.* **unequal**. *Syn.* bourgeois equality. *Ant.* equality.

Informed Sources Communist sources, or sources promoting the Red line.

In Good Faith In accordance with Marxist-Leninist ethics. *Ant.* **in bad faith**.

Inhumane *adj.* Not humane, *q.v.* *Ant.* **humane**.

Injustice *n.* Conformity with Western standards of justice, as opposed to Marxist-Leninist standards, which holds, "If it hurts Communism, it has to be unjust!" — *adj.* **unjust**. *Syn.* bourgeois justice. *Ant.* justice.

Inquisition (New Left) *n.* The trial of any militant or revolutionary accused of criminal activities in pursuance of the Cause. See **star chamber**.

Insane *adj.* Said of prominent Soviet citizens, such as writers, scientists, and generals, who defy the Kremlin. Such persons may be committed to mental institutions. — *n.* insanity.

Insincerity *n.* Failure to admit that Communism is good and Capitalism is bad, or to see the validity of the Soviet or Communist position. — *adj.* insincere. *Syn.* bourgeois sincerity. *Ant.* sincerity.

Instrument Of U.S. Imperialism A government receiving U.S. aid, especially the South Vietnamese; any anti-Soviet or anti-Communist person, group, organization, nation, etc.

Intellectual Dishonesty Disagreement with the Soviet or Communist position. *Ant.* intellectual honesty.

Intellectual Honesty Agreement with the Soviet or Communist position. *Ant.* intellectual dishonesty.

Intensify And Expand The War To respond to Communist escalation. *Syn.* to escalate. *Ant.* to de-escalate.

Interests Of The People The interests of the Party elite, the Party, any Communist state, or Communism in general. See **people**.

Interests Of The State The interests of the Party elite or the Party in that particular state. See **State**.

International *adj.* Of or pertaining to such relations among nations as may benefit the Soviet Union or world Communism.

International Cooperation Cooperation among nations for Soviet or Communist benefit. See **international** and **cooperation**.

Internationalism *n.* Mutual understanding and co-

operation among nations to advance the Soviet or Communist welfare. *Syn.* patriotism. *Ant.* chauvinism; cosmopolitanism.

Internationalist *n.* A person who accepts the Marxist-Leninist version of internationalism; a non-Soviet citizen who gives allegiance to the Soviet Union. *Syn.* patriot. *Ant.* chauvinist.

International Law The Marxist-Leninist representation of international law; seemingly legal means to gain advantage through diplomacy and the participation in international bodies, such as the U.N. *Syn.* modern or proletarian international law. *Ant.* bourgeois international law.

International-Mindedness *n.* Patriotic feelings directed toward the Soviet Union and Communism rather than toward one's native land. — *adj.* international-minded. *Ant.* chauvinism.

International Political Climate The attitude of the non-Communist world, particularly of the U.S.A., toward the Soviet Union and Communism in general. Kremlin political warfare strategists recognize and manipulate two major types of political climate, the Cold War (threats of war) and peaceful coexistence (the seeming promise of peace). See peaceful, coexistence, and peaceful coexistence.

International Tensions Strained East-West relations held to be caused by U.S. refusal to yield to Soviet demands. See reduce or relax tensions and increase tensions.

Interpret Correctly To follow the Party Line, or to interpret by Marxist-Leninist standards. *Syn.* view the matter reasonably or sensibly. *Ant.* interpret incorrectly; violate.

54/Interpret Incorrectly

Interpret Incorrectly To oppose the Party Line, or to interpret by Western standards. *Syn.* violate. *Ant.* interpret correctly; view the matter reasonably or sensibly.

Intervention *n.* The dispatch of non-Communist, usually U.S., troops abroad at the request of another government, to help forestall a Soviet or Communist takeover. (*E.g.*, the 1965 U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic.) — *v.* intervene. — *adj.* interventionist. *Ant.* invitation; liberation.

Interventionists *n.* U.S. forces fighting Soviet or Communist aggression on foreign soil. *Ant.* liberators.

Intimidate (New Left) *v.t.* To suggest (by an influential person) that the pseudo-liberal approach is wrong and unfair. (*E.g.*: The Vice President intimidated the network by pointing out that the TV program on Vietnam was not objective.)

Intolerance *n.* Opposition to or lack of sympathy for radicalism, Marxism, Socialism, Communism, the New Morality, etc. — *adj.* intolerant. *Ant.* tolerance. See authoritarianism.

Introduce Troops To introduce Soviet troops; to commit aggression; to occupy another country.

Intrusion *n.* Non-Communist entry into a Communist military sanctuary to dislodge Communist troops. (*E.g.*: U.S. intrusion into the DMZ in Vietnam.) — *v.i.* intrude.

Invaders *n.* U.S. troops fighting Soviet or Communist aggression on foreign soil; defenders.

Invasion *n.* The dispatch of U.S. troops abroad, usually at the request of a foreign government, to protect American lives and property and/or to

help prevent a Soviet or Communist takeover. (E.g., the U.S. invasion of Cambodia in 1970.) — *v. invade.* *Ant.* liberation.

Invent *v.t.* To make a factual statement detrimental to the Cause or Soviet foreign policy. (E.g.: *Pravda* charged that USIA had invented a new anti-Soviet canard about the alleged Soviet submarine base in Cuba.) — *n.* invention. *Syn.* fabricate.

Invitation *n.* A pretext for the Soviet or Communist invasion of a weaker state. (E.g.: Soviet troops entered Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czech government.) — *v.* invite.

Involvement *n.* (1) In reference to activities beneficial to the Soviet or Communist cause: commendable and praiseworthy participation, to be encouraged. (E.g., protests against U.S. involvement in South Vietnam.) (2) In reference to activities detrimental to the Soviet or Communist cause: reprehensible and blameworthy participation, to be discouraged. (E.g., involvement in a campaign to obtain the release, under honorable conditions, of the U.S. prisoners of war, from North Vietnamese captivity.) — *v.* involve. See controversial.

Irrational *adj.* Characterized by Western, as opposed to Marxist-Leninist, reasoning. — *n.* irrationality. *Syn.* incorrect. *Ant.* rational.

Irrelevant (New Left) *Adj.* Not fitting or suiting revolutionary or Party Line requirements for social progress. — *n.* irrelevancy. *Ant.* relevant.

J

Jeopardize *v.t.* To endanger by not yielding to

56/Joint Action

Soviet or Communist demands. (*E.g.*: The stubbornness of the U.S. negotiators jeopardized the Paris talks.) — *n.* jeopardy.

Joint Action Action taken for Soviet or Communist benefit. *Syn.* cooperation.

Just Cause An aim, object, or principle beneficial to Soviet or Communist interests; for the Cause. (*E.g.*: The Soviet liberation of Czechoslovakia was a just cause.) *Ant.* unjust cause.

Justest War A war waged by the Soviet Union against the United States. *Ant.* unjustest war.

Justice *n.* Conformity with the Marxist-Leninist representation of justice, which holds, "If it helps Communism, it has to be just." — *adj.* just. *Syn.* proletarian justice. *Ant.* injustice; bourgeois justice.

Justice-Hating *adj.* Opposed to the Marxist-Leninist representation of justice; anti-Soviet; democratic; pro-U.S. *Ant.* justice-loving.

Justice-Loving *adj.* Favoring the Marxist-Leninist representation of justice; pro-Soviet; Socialist; anti-U.S. *Ant.* justice-hating.

Justifiable *adj.* Helpful to the Cause. *Ant.* unjustifiable.

Justifiable War A war of Soviet or Communist aggression; Soviet or Communist participation in a war. *Ant.* unjustifiable war.

Justified *adj.* Promoting some Soviet or Communist goal. *Ant.* unjustified.

Justify *v.t.* To provide pretexts for illegal and immoral acts committed in behalf of the Cause. — *n.* justification. — *adj.* justifiable.

Just War A war of Soviet or Communist aggression;

Soviet or Communist participation in a war, *i.e.*, in the Middle East War. *Ant.* unjust war.

K

Kids (New Left) *n.* Students or other young left-wingers bent on the destruction of the American system by force, violence, and terrorism. *Syn.* revolutionaries.

Kind Treatment Soviet or Communist exploitation of persons in their power. See humane and humanitarian treatment.

Khrushchevism (Red Chinese) *n.* The Marxist-Leninist tactic of indirect aggression, exemplified by peaceful coexistence, after its chief architect, Nikita Khrushchev (Soviet dictator, 1958-64), which Chinese Communist Party bosses hold is the wrong road to world conquest; they advocate wars of liberation. *Syn.* deviationism (from the Red Chinese viewpoint). *Ant.* wars of (national) liberation.

L

Labor *n.* The working class, considered to be exploited and oppressed everywhere except under Socialism. — *adj.* labor.

Labor Camp A concentration camp for political prisoners in the Soviet Union and other Communist states.

Labor Union In a capitalist state, an organization composed of allegedly exploited and oppressed workers, which Communists infiltrate for the purpose of establishing or consolidating socialistic methods and practices.

58/Lackeys

Lackeys *n.* Allies of powerful non-Communist states, especially of the U.S.A. See lackeys of U.S. imperialism.

Lackeys Of The Capitalist Police-State Same as lackeys of U.S. imperialism.

Lackeys Of U.S. Imperialism People, organizations, or states supporting the democratic and anti-Communist policies and practices of the U.S.A. *Syn.* lackeys; stooges; henchmen; thugs; war-mongers; enemies of peace, etc. *Ant.* honest men; fraternal parties; peace-loving states; progressive people, etc.

Lackeys Of Wall Street Same as lackeys of U.S. imperialism.

Landlords *n.* Property owners, businessmen, and industrialists; capitalists; the enemy.

Land Reform Collectivization of private properties. See agrarian reform.

Land Reformers Those advocating distribution of the land to the peasants and workers to gain support for an overthrow of the government. *Syn.* agrarian reformers.

Language *n.* Verbal or written means used to promote the establishment and consolidation of an international Communist system under the control of the Soviet Communist Party; a "transmission belt" for sending directives and information to Communists via a kind of open code, made possible by assigning ideological meanings to words, concepts, and judgments; the sectarian language of Communism; the Communist lingo, jargon, double talk, etc.; Communes; Newspeak; a political warfare weapon.

Law *n.* A body of authoritative rules existing for the sole purpose of assisting in establishing or maintaining the Communist system. — *adj.* lawful. *Syn.* proletarian law. *Ant.* bourgeois law.

Law And Order (New Left) The policy or practice of law enforcement authorities to use allegedly excessive force against the perpetrators of illegal acts in pursuance of the Party Line. *Syn.* police brutality. *Ant.* freedom; exercise of constitutional rights.

Lay The Foundations Of Socialism To communize; to collectivize. *Syn.* build Socialism. *Ant.* destroy.

Legality *n.* Conformity to the Marxist-Leninist legal standard which holds, in effect, "If it promotes Communism, it has to be legal!" — *adj.* legal. *Syn.* proletarian legality. *Ant.* illegality; bourgeois legality.

Legal Lynching (Black Militant) A fair trial for a black militant accused of some crime. (*E.g.*: Black Panther leader Bobby Seale told the press his trial was a legal lynching.)

Legal Means Keeping within the law in promoting the Party Line. *Ant.* extra-legal means.

Legal War A war of Soviet or Communist aggression; Soviet or Communist participation in a war. *Ant.* illegal war. See legal and war.

Legitimate Government Any Soviet-supported or Communist-supported government or political entity, once so designated. *Ant.* illegitimate government.

Legitimate Tactics (New Left) Kidnaping, bombings, and terrorism against the general public.

60/Legitimacy

Legitimacy *n.* Conformity to Marxist-Leninist standards of law and authority. — *adj.* legitimate. *Syn.* proletarian legitimacy. *Ant.* illegitimacy; bourgeois legitimacy.

Legitimize *v.t.* To cause to conform to Marxist-Leninist legal and authoritarian standards.

Leniency *n.* Soviet or Communist exploitation of persons within their power. (*E.g.*: The Soviet Union showed leniency toward the Czech leaders.) — *adj.* lenient.

Liberal (New Left) *n.* One who espouses liberalism. *Syn.* a progressive; a moderate. *Ant.* a conservative; a reactionary; a right-winger.

Liberalism (New Left) *n.* Advocacy of socialistic or collectivistic policies and practices, to be enforced by the State pseudo-liberalism. — *adj.* liberal. *Ant.* conservatism.

Liberation *n.* The act of releasing from the restraints or influences of Western customs, practices, and social order, by the use of force, if necessary. (*E.g.*: (1) The women's liberation movement gained momentum in 1970. (2) The Soviet liberation of Czechoslovakia was carried out with great speed and efficiency. (3) The Vietnamese people are struggling for the liberation of South Vietnam). — *v.t.* to liberate. *Ant.* repression; aggression.

Liberation Front A subversive, Communist-dominated political organization, purporting to represent the people, which spearheads an attempted Communist takeover. Often preceded by the adjective national, *q.v.* (*E.g.*, the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.)

Liberation Movement An attempted Communist takeover. *Syn.* independence movement. *Ant.* intervention; aggression; oppression.

Liberator *n.* One who seeks to destroy or radically change some phase of Western society. *Syn.* a Socialist; an activist; a liberal; a progressive; a student; the Soviet Union; a revolutionary; a (black) militant. *Ant.* an exploiter; an interventionist; an aggressor; an oppressor; a reactionary.

Lie *n.* A statement at variance with the Soviet or Communist representation. — *v.* lie. *Ant.* truth.

Liquidation *n.* Elimination of opposition to Soviet or Communist policies or practices by whatever means are feasible and appropriate. — *v.* liquidate.

Listen (New Left) *v.i.* To yield to the demands of. (*E.g.*: The students are trying to tell us something and we'd better listen to them.)

Logic *n.* The Marxist-Leninist science of causing Soviet or Communist demands to be met by the employment of reason, argument, false promises, or threats, as required, supplemented by the use of force, if required. *Syn.* proletarian logic. *Ant.* bourgeois logic.

Logical *adj.* Logical by Marxist-Leninist standards; according to the Party Line. *Syn.* correct. *Ant.* illogical.

Love *n.* (1) (New Left) Sexual license advocated by the Party Line to weaken Western morals, at the same time causing abhorrence of war. (2) (Soviet) Love for Communism and the Soviet Union above all else. — *v.t.* to love.

Loyalty *n.* The state or condition of being loyal to the Party elite, the Party itself, the Soviet Union,

or other Communist state or power center; unquestioning devotion and obedience to the appropriate Communist authority. — *adj.* loyal. *Syn.* proletarian loyalty. *Ant.* disloyalty; bourgeois loyalty.

M

Madmen *n.* Western leaders who suggest the use of nuclear weapons as a possible deterrent to Communist expansionism. *Syn.* wildmen. *Ant.* men of good will; men of reason; sober men.

Majority Of The People The usually small, but vocal, minority following the Communist Line. *Ant.* Only a few . . .

Make Love, Not War! (New Left) Get your mind on sex and off Communist aggression!

Male Chauvinist (New Left) A man who does not lend wholehearted support to the movement to liberate women. *Syn.* sexist.

Man-Haters *n.* Patriots who vigorously oppose a Communist takeover. *Syn.* man-hating forces. *Ant.* partisans of peace.

Man-Hating Forces Same as man-haters.

Mankind *n.* People who favor Communism, or any Soviet or Communist objective, for whatever reason. *Syn.* humanity. *Ant.* forces of reaction.

Many *adj.* More than two. (*E.g.*: Many citizens are welcoming Soviet troops in the cities and villages. [*Pravda's* representation of the reaction to the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968.])

Martyr *n.* A traitor who has died for the Cause,

often in betrayal of his native land. *Syn.* dead hero; dead patriot. *Ant.* dead traitor.

Marxism *n.* Communism in theory: an idealistic and allegedly workable philosophy espousing the brotherhood and equality of men living harmoniously in a classless society controlled and operated by benevolent leaders.

Marxist *n.* One who subscribes to the theories of Marxism.

Marxism-Leninism *n.* Communism in practice: a system of world enslavement under the Russian Communist Party elite; precepts to bring about world Communism, based on the principles of ideological expediency advanced by Lenin. — *adj.* Marxist-Leninist.

Marxist-Leninist *n.* One who engages approvingly in the practices of Marxism-Leninism; a Communist revolutionary.

Massacre The People To defeat decisively the Communist-backed army. (*E.g.*: The U.S. imperialists are massacring the Vietnamese people.)

Masses *n.* Same general meaning as *people*.

Maximal *adj.* Minimal; minimum. (*E.g.*: The North Vietnamese are making **maximal** efforts to arrive at a settlement of the war satisfactory to South Vietnam.) — *n.* maximum. *Ant.* minimal.

McCarthyism (New Left) *n.* Anti-Communism in general. Specifically, any action to expose Communist espionage and subversion in the United States. — *adj.* McCarthylike, as McCarthylike tactics.

Meaningful (New Left) *adj.* Promoting New Left, collectivist, Socialist, or Communist goals.

64/Meaningful Change

Meaningful Change (New Left) A veer toward Socialism.

Meaningful Dialogue (New Left) A discussion between members of radical left and the authorities, resulting in the latter giving in to the demands of the former.

Meddle *v.i.* To make legitimate protests about illegitimate Soviet or Communist activities. — *n.* meddling.

Mellow *v.i.* To give the appearance of becoming more democratic and renouncing world revolution as a major Communist goal. — *n.* mellowing. (*E.g.*: The Soviet Union is mellowing.)

Men Of Good Will Those willing to trust the Communists for whatever reason. *Ant.* warmongers; anti-Soviet or anti-Socialist elements; reactionaries.

Men Of Honor And Decency Those whose aims parallel Communist aims for whatever reason. *Ant.* men lacking in honor and decency; reactionaries.

Men Of Reason Those whose views happen to coincide with the **Party Line**, or Soviet or Communist foreign policy. *Ant.* unreasonable men; reactionaries.

Men Of Peace Those opposing resistance to Soviet or Communist aggression for whatever reason. *Ant.* warmongers; warmongering elements.

Mercenaries *n.* Allied troops fighting Communist aggression. *Ant.* the forces of freedom or peace.

Middle Class Culture, Mentality, Morality, etc. Western culture, mentality, morality, etc., deemed to be decadent, reactionary, and out-

moded, as contrasted with the Marxist-Leninist version of these concepts.

Militancy (New Left) *n.* The policy or practice of using force, violence, and terrorism to carry out the Party Line. — *adj.* militant.

Militant *n.* One who advocates or uses force, violence, and terrorism to carry out the Party Line. (*E.g.*, Eldridge Cleaver of the Black Panthers.)

Militarism *n.* The policy and practice of having adequate arms for defense against Communist aggression; national defense. (*E.g.*: The Soviet Union condemns German militarism.) — *adj.* military; militaristic. *Ant.* peaceful coexistence; peace.

Militarists *n.* Western leaders, particularly American, who advocate adequate national defense. *Syn.* warmongers; peace-haters; madmen.

Military Base A non-Communist military base, especially U.S. (*E.g.*: *Pravda* urged that all foreign military bases be dismantled.)

Military-Industrial Complex (New Left) The heart and guts of the American defense against Communist aggression, held to be responsible for all wars.

Minimal *adj.* Maximal; maximum. (*E.g.*: The Soviet Union admitted Egypt had carried out minimal military measures in the Suez Canal area during the cease-fire with Israel.) — *n.* minimum. *Ant.* maximal.

Minority Faction Organized opposition of any size to Soviet or Communist totalitarianism, or to any aspect of the Communist line. *Syn.* a few

misguided people. *Ant.* all peace-loving, justice-loving, etc., people.

Minuteman (New Left) *n.* Specifically, any active anti-Communist; generally, anyone with whom Communists disagree. From the anti-Communist organization, the Minutemen.

Miracles Of Progress By Western standards, modest economic advances achieved by the Soviet Union at a terrible cost in human life and suffering. *Syn.* spectacular achievements.

Misconstrue *v.t.* To represent accurately some phase of Communism or Communist activity. *Syn.* distort. *Ant.* to give the correct picture.

Misguide *v.t.* To cause someone to accept the factual Western version. — *adj.* misguided.

Mislead Public (or World) Opinion To convince Western policy makers and the news media that the U.S. position is fair, just, and reasonable. (*E.g.*: The U.S. negotiators at the Paris talks are trying to mislead world opinion about U.S. aggression in Vietnam.)

Mobilization *n.* The marshaling of support for the Cause. — *v.t.* to mobilize. (*E.g.*, the activities of the New Mobilization Committee.)

Moderate (New Left) *n.* One who sees little danger in Communism, especially the Soviet brand. — *adj.* moderate. *Syn.* a progressive; a liberal. *Ant.* a right-winger; an extremist; a reactionary.

Modern (followed by a concept) *adj.* The Marxist-Leninist version of the concept, as contrasted with its normal sense. *Syn.* genuine, new, people's, proletarian, true, etc., as appropriate, followed by the concept. *Ant.* bourgeois, false,

fraudulent, old, out-moded, pseudo-, etc., as appropriate, followed by the concept. See modern international law.

Modern International Law The Marxist-Leninist concept or version of international law; machinations for Soviet or Communist benefit in the field of international law and diplomacy. *Syn.* proletarian international law. *Ant.* bourgeois international law. See international law.

Modernize *v.t.* To change so as to conform to the Party Line or to Marxist-Leninist standards. — *n.* modernization. — *adj.* modernized. *Ant.* to cling to decadent, out-moded customs.

Modernness *n.* The state or quality of being Communist-oriented, or veering in the direction of Socialism. — *adj.* modern. *Ant.* decadence; bourgeois modernness.

Monopolist *n.* Any businessman or industrialist.

Monopolistic *adj.* Same as monopoly. (*adj.*)

Monopoly *n.* Any corporate enterprise.

Monopoly *adj.* Of or pertaining to the alleged control of commodities and services existing in capitalistic countries, especially in the United States. (*E.g.*: Seeking to explain why Western reporters sent to cover the conference of non-aligned nations had been mistreated, the Zambian government said the monopoly press of America and Britain is manipulated by their governments, who if they cannot control an organization, would like to destroy it.) *Syn.* monopolistic.

Monstrous Reports Factual accounts of Communist atrocities.

68/Moral Depravity

Moral Depravity The alleged moral condition of Western civilization.

Morality *n.* Conformity to the Marxist-Leninist standards of right conduct as determined by the controlling Communist Party. The qualities of rightness, goodness, and decency are always assumed to be inherent in that which promotes some aspect of Communism. — *adj.* moral. *Syn.* new morality. *Ant.* immorality; bourgeois morality.

Morally Stable Of or pertaining to a prominent Communist who has resisted abandoning the Marxist-Leninist moral standard in favor of Western values. *Ant.* morally unstable.

Morally Unstable Of or pertaining to a prominent Communist who has rejected the Marxist-Leninist moral standard. (*E.g.*: In 1967, Soviet Premier Kosygin described Stalin's daughter, Svetlana Alliluyeva, who had defected to the U.S.A., as a morally unstable person.) *Syn.* sick. *Ant.* morally stable.

Moral War A war of Soviet or Communist aggression; Soviet or Communist participation in a war. *Ant.* immoral war. See morality and war.

Moratorium (New Left) *n.* An obligatory suspension or cessation of anti-Communist activity, especially military. (*E.g.*: The stated purpose of the 1969 Vietnam Moratorium was to mobilize community action to end the Vietnam war.) — *adj.* moratorium.

Mutual *adj.* Having, for whatever reason, the same feeling as Communists toward things in general; Communist-oriented; pro-Soviet. — *n.* mutuality.

Syn. common. *Ant.* anti-Communist; anti-Soviet; anti-Socialist.

Mutual Advantage Advantage for the Soviet or Communist side.

Mutual Assistance Help from both sides for the Soviets or Communists. *Syn.* concessions on both sides.

Mutual Benefit Soviet or Communist benefit.

Mutual Concessions Agreements by both sides regarding the manner of yielding to Soviet or Communist demands. (*E.g.*: Soviet and Czech leaders made mutual concessions concerning the liquidation of the anti-Socialist counterrevolutionaries in Czechoslovakia.)

Mutual Cooperation Cooperation for Soviet or Communist benefit.

Mutual Trust Reliance on Soviet or Communist promises.

Myth *n.* Facts at variance with the current Party Line, particularly as regards Soviet foreign policy. *Syn.* bourgeois distortions. *Ant.* reality or realities; political realities.

N

Nation *n.* A political entity dependent on, and subservient to, the Soviet Union or other Communist power center. — *adj.* national.

National Democratic Pro-Soviet; pro-Communist. *Ant.* anti-Socialist.

National Independence The dependence of a nation on the Soviet Union or other Communist power center. *Syn.* Communism; Socialism. *Ant.* bourgeois independence; Fascism. See independence.

70/Nationalism

Nationalism *n.* A movement to promote the Marxist-Leninist representation of national independence; Communist subversion. — *adj.* nationalist. *Ant.* chauvinism.

Nationalist *n.* One who advocates and strives for the Marxist-Leninist representation of nationalism; a Soviet-oriented or Communist-oriented person; a traitor. *Syn.* an internationalist. *Ant.* a Fascist; a bourgeois; a chauvinist.

Nationalize *v.t.* To expropriate private properties without compensation in the name of the Communist state; to communize. (*E.g.*: The Revolutionary Government has nationalized all U.S. business and industrial firms in Cuba.) — *n.* nationalization.

National Liberation The freeing of a country from Western influence so that a Communist government can be installed. *Syn.* independence movement; defense. *Ant.* aggression.

National Liberation Army A Communist-backed guerrilla army operating in a non-Communist country, seeking to overthrow the government. (*E.g.*: The Soviet-Castroite National Liberation Army of Colombia.)

National Liberation Front A Communist or Communist-dominated political organization which coordinates activities aimed at the overthrow of the government. (*E.g.*: The National Liberation Front of Vietnam or Venezuela.)

Nazi *n.* An active anti-Communist; anyone who disagrees with the Communists. *Syn.* Hitlerite; Fascist.

Necessary *adj.* Absolutely needed for Soviet or

- Communist purposes. *Ant.* unnecessary.
- Negative *adj.* Unproductive for the Cause. *Ant.* positive.
- Negotiate *v.t.* To win concessions for the Soviet or Communist side through political or diplomatic contacts. — *n.* negotiation(s).
- Negotiated Peace An end to hostilities on Communist terms.
- Negotiated Settlement Same as political settlement.
- Neo- *Combining form.* A new, modified, and reprehensible form of. *Syn.* anti-Party; anti-Communist; anti-Soviet; *Ant.* new; progressive.
- Neo-Capitalism *n.* The reprehensible and undesired resurgence of capitalist tendencies in states under Communist control. — *adj.* neo-capitalistic.
- Neo-Colonialism *n.* U.S. support against Communist aggression as an ally of the country under attack. — *adj.* neo-colonial. *Syn.* anti-Communism.
- Neo-Fascism *n.* The reprehensible resurgence of resistance to Soviet or Communist aggression, oppression, or subversion. — *adj.* neo-Fascist. *Syn.* anti-Communism.
- Neo-Khrushchevism (Red Chinese) *n.* The reprehensible resurgence of Khrushchevism, *q.v.* — *adj.* neo-Khrushchevistic. *Syn.* deviationism; peaceful coexistence. *Ant.* wars of national liberation.
- Neo-Naked Nude-In (New Left religious) A “sanctified” version of strip-poker involving the discarding of clothing by participants failing to recite

certain verses of the Bible or hymns. The last person to divest himself or herself of the last garment is the winner and may select any one of the group of the opposite sex for sexual intercourse. Also called Theology of the Nude.

Neo-Nazism *n.* The reprehensible resurgence of organized political opposition in Germany to the Soviet Union or Communism in general. — *adj.* neo-Nazi. *Syn.* anti-Communism.

Neutrality *n.* The pro-Soviet or pro-Communist state, attitude, or policy of a non-Communist nation. — *adj.* neutral.

Neutralize *v.t.* To declare or render a nation, area, etc. favorable to the Soviet or Communist side in the world struggle between Communism and Capitalism. — *n.* neutralization.

Neutral Nation An ostensibly neutral nation pressured into promoting the Communist cause. (*E.g.*: Prior to the overthrow of Prince Sihanouk early in 1970, Cambodia permitted the passage of North Vietnamese troops and military supplies to and from North Vietnam, and served as an inviolable military sanctuary for the Communist side in the Vietnam war.) *Syn.* non-aligned, unaligned, or uncommitted nation.

New *adj.* New and praiseworthy; Party-oriented; Soviet-oriented; Communist-oriented; left-wing. *Syn.* modern; people's; progressive. *Ant.* neo-; bourgeois; reactionary.

New (followed by a concept) *adj.* The Marxist-Leninist version of the concept, as contrasted with its normal sense. *Syn.* genuine; modern; people's; proletarian; real, etc. *Ant.* bourgeois; false; fraud-

ulent; old; out-moded; pseudo-, etc. See new morality.

New Economic Policy The Soviet politico-economic tactic of permitting limited capitalist practices in the U.S.S.R. (1921-28) until the Party apparatus became strong enough to enforce the collectivist measures imposed on the people.

New Left A loosely-knit consortium of leftwingers bent on destroying the United States government by any means they can get away with. The New Left includes the Hippies, the Yippies, supporters of the so-called Anti-War Movement, radical student groups (the Students for a Democratic Society in particular), black and white militants, misguided liberals, sincere young idealists, and Communist and Communist-front groups of all sizes and shades of political coloration.

New Morality (New Left) An ethical system based on an individual's personal determination of right and wrong, an outgrowth of permissivism. In essence, the new morality is the old immorality. *Syn.* modern morality. *Ant.* bourgeois morality.

New Party (New Left) An ultra-leftwing political party.

New Politics (New Left) The politics of collectivism and equalization; leftwing extremism.

New Soviet Man A captive citizen of the Soviet empire who has been so trained and indoctrinated that he enjoys doing and thinking as he is told. Communist scientists apparently believe it is possible to train human beings as it is to train animals by utilizing Pavlov's theory of conditioned response. See Soviet man.

74/Non-Aggression Pact Or Treaty

Non-Aggression Pact or Treaty An agreement which prohibits the non-Communist signatory power from attacking the Communist signatory power under any circumstances. (*E.g.*: The Soviet-West German non-aggression treaty of 1970.)

Nonaligned Nation A nation not formally aligned or committed to either side in the global East-West struggle, but acting as if pro-Communist. See *neutral nation*.

Nonintervention *n.* The principle of not permitting intervention in the affairs of nations under Soviet or Communist domination or influence, including the neutral nations. — *adj.* noninterventionist. *Syn.* self-determination. *Ant.* intervention.

Nonpeaceful Means Promotion of the Party Line primarily by the use of force, violence, and terrorism, rather than by subversion and deceit. *Syn.* nonviolent means. *Ant.* peaceful means.

Nonsectarian *adj.* Not belonging to the Communist sect. *Ant.* sectarian.

Nonsectarian Language An ordinary national language which can be taken at face value; one devoid of hidden ideological meanings; Oldspeak. *Ant.* sectarian language.

Nonviolence (New Left) *n.* The creating of conditions certain to bring on violence (demonstrations, marches, sit-ins, etc.) while seemingly rejecting violence as a means to carry out the Party Line. — *adj.* nonviolent.

Nonviolent Means Pursuance of the Party Line seemingly without violence, but actually encouraging violence.

Nonviolent Philosophy (1) (New Left) The theory

that kindness, sympathy, understanding, and Federal aid will prevent young revolutionaries from committing criminal acts in their overt, and frequently admitted, attempts to overthrow the government. (2) (Soviet) The theory that revolutionary goals conforming to the Party Line can be achieved by nonviolent, but not necessarily legal, means.

Normality *n.* The state or condition of being under complete Soviet or Communist control; oppression; servility. — *adj.* normal. *Ant.* abnormality; counterrevolution.

Normalize *v.t.* To establish or re-establish comprehensive Soviet or Communist control. (*E.g.*: Soviet troops were dispatched to Czechoslovakia to normalize the situation.) — *adj.* normalized.

Normal Relations Relations favorable to the Soviet or Communist side. *Ant.* strained relations.

O

Obduracy *n.* Steadfast refusal to yield to Soviet or Communist demands; adherence to the principles of the Western ethical system. — *adj.* obdurate. *Syn.* hardheadedness; obstinacy; pigheadedness; recalcitrance; stubbornness. *Ant.* reasonableness; common sense; cooperation.

Obstinacy *n.* Same as obduracy.

Obstruct *v.t.* To obstruct some Soviet or Communist goal. — *n.* obstruction. — *adj.* obstructive; obstructionist. *Syn.* block. *Ant.* help; cooperate.

Occupy *v.t.* To send non-Communist troops, or give military assistance, to defend a government from Communist aggression. (*E.g.*: According to

Red Chinese Premier Chou En-Lai, "The U.S. aggressor troops must withdraw completely . . . from all the places they have occupied and invaded.") — *n.* occupation. *Syn.* invade. *Ant.* liberate.

Old *adj.* Reprehensibly old; anti-Party; anti-Soviet; anti-Communist. *Syn.* out-moded; decadent; bourgeois; reactionary. *Ant.* new; modern; proletarian; progressive.

Old (followed by a concept) *adj.* The Marxist-Leninist representation of the concept, as contrasted with its normal sense. (*E.g.*: Old morality is Western morality, as contrasted with the new morality of Marxism-Leninism.) *Syn.* bourgeois, false, fraudulent, out-moded, pseudo-, etc., as appropriate, followed by a concept. *Ant.* new, genuine, modern, people's, proletarian, real, etc., as appropriate, followed by a concept.

Old And New Colonialism The anti-Communist policies of the U.S.A.; opposition to Soviet imperialism; U.S. technical or military assistance. *Syn.* aggression; U.S. imperialism; dollar imperialism. *Ant.* liberation; aid to fraternal nations; ruble aid.

One-Sided Proposal One that fairly represents non-Soviet or non-Communist interests. *Ant.* balanced proposal.

Only *adj.* Alone in its class in opposing Soviet or Communist objectives; reprehensibly alone. (*E.g.*: Only the uninformed condemn the Soviet liberation of Czechoslovakia.) *Ant.* all.

Opportunism *n.* Not following the Party line. — *adj.* opportunistic. *Syn.* deviationism. *Ant.* party-mindedness.

Opportunist *n.* A Communist who deviates from the Party Line.

Oppressed People(s) People not living under Communism. *Syn.* exploited people(s).

Oppression *n.* The alleged condition or state of people not living under the Communist system. — *adj.* oppressive. *Ant.* freedom.

Oppressor *n.* A Western leader, a businessman, an industrialist, a supervisor, etc.; non-Communist authority at any level. *Syn.* exploiter. *Ant.* a liberator; the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Orient Properly To indoctrinate in Communism or dupe into supporting Communist objectives.

Out-Moded *adj.* Same as old or decadent.

Out-Moded (followed by a concept) *adj.* Same as old followed by a concept.

Overkill *n.* U.S. military capacity or national defense equal to, or superior to, the Soviet Union's.

Overreaction (New Left) *n.* The act of employing sufficient means, especially force, to cope successfully with illegal activity carried out in conformity with the Party Line. — *v.* overreact. (*E.g.* [re the riots resulting from the unsuccessful attempts of organized mobs to break up the Democratic National Convention in August 1968]: All thoughtful citizens condemn the overreaction of the Chicago police to the youthful exuberance of a handful of patriotic kids, exercising their rights of peaceable assembly and free speech.)

P

Pact *n.* An agreement which strengthens the Soviet

or Communist side. See treaty and agreement.

Paper Tiger Red Chinese term of derision in reference to the alleged exaggeration of U.S. military might.

Parasitic And Undisciplined Views The views of the captive peoples that are not in line with Party policies.

Parliamentary Means Primarily legal means employed to promote the Soviet or Communist cause, such as propaganda, legislation, diplomacy, agreements, etc. *Ant.* extra-parliamentary means.

Partiality *n.* Impartiality with respect to the Soviet or Communist side. — *adj.* partial. *Syn.* bourgeois impartiality. *Ant.* impartiality.

Participatory Democracy (New Left) Participation in protests, demonstrations, riots, terrorism, guerrilla warfare, etc., in pursuance of the Party Line; mass resistance to any form of authority; lawlessness; liberation, Communist-style. *Syn.* liberation. *Ant.* police brutality.

Partisans *n.* Communist revolutionaries in the guise of patriots; traitors. *Syn.* revolutionaries; militants. *Ant.* chauvinists; peacehaters; gorillas.

Partisans of Peace Same as partisans.

Party, The *n.* (1) Formerly the Soviet Communist Party, which established the policies of, and exercised absolute control over, the international Communist movement, *i.e.*, when Communism was considered to be monolithic. In 1963, the break between the Soviet and Chinese Communist Parties became seemingly irrevocable. (2) Now, the Communist Party of a state dominating a multi-state power bloc, such as Russia,

Red China, and North Vietnam. (3) Any national Communist Party. (4) Any organized revolutionary group. — *adj.* party.

Party Line (1) Instructions from the Soviet Communist Party to be obeyed unquestioningly by all Communists concerned. Since the Sino-Soviet ideological split, the Chinese Communist Party has its own Party Line, which often conflicts with the Soviet line. (2) The agreed-upon tactics of any revolutionary group, as of the Black Panthers or Students for a Democratic Society.

Party-Minded *adj.* Supporting the Party Line, no matter how devious or contradictory it may be. — *n.* party-mindedness. *Ant.* anti-Party.

Patriotism *n.* Allegiance to the Soviet Union, whether or not one is a citizen of the Soviet Union; support for the Communist side against one's own government. — *adj.* patriotic. *Syn.* internationalism. *Ant.* chauvinism; treason; anti-Socialist sentiments.

Peace *n.* (1) Absence or cessation of resistance to Communist expansionism. (2) Western policy or practice favorable to Soviet or Communist objectives. (3) An international climate in which Communism may flourish. (4) A Communist victory. — *adj.* peace or peaceful. *Ant.* aggression; stubbornness.

Peacebreaking *adj.* Resisting Communist aggression with force. *Ant.* peacekeeping.

Peace Candidate (New Left) A candidate for public office who advocates foreign policy that would in effect aid a Communist victory.

Peace Conference An East-West conference held

80/Peaceful

for the purpose of furthering any of the Communist brands of peace.

Peaceful *adj.* Not resisting Communist aggressive or subversive inroads; unresisting. *Syn.* cooperative. *Ant.* aggressive; warmongering; imperialist; stubborn.

Peaceful Coexistence (1) The temporary toleration of the existence of the non-Communist faction, side, state, etc., ending when the Communist coexisters gain sufficient strength to liquidate the non-Communists; a breathing space for the Communist side. (2) Obtaining the unintentional assistance of the United States in bringing about its own downfall, and subsequent defeat by the Soviet Union, in a seemingly peaceful world climate; nonresistance to Communist policy and moves toward world conquest.

Peace Demonstration, March, Petition, Rally, Etc. (New Left) One that promotes any of the Communist brands of peace. *Syn.* anti-war demonstration, march, petition, rally, etc.

Peace Government As part of a peaceful settlement, one in which Communists hold key positions. (*E.g.*: Informed sources in Paris stated that a peace government in South Vietnam might be acceptable to the North Vietnamese.) *Syn.* coalition government.

Peaceful Means Means to promote the Party Line, consisting of deceit and subversion primarily, rather than terrorism and force. *Syn.* nonviolence. *Ant.* nonpeaceful means; violence.

Peaceful Political Process One that leads in a direction advocated by the Party Line.

Peaceful Settlement One that furthers Soviet or Communist objectives. See political settlement.

Peaceful Solution One that furthers Soviet or Communist objectives.

Peace-Hater *n.* One who opposes peace on Communist terms. *Ant.* peace-lover.

Peace-Hating *adj.* Opposing Soviet or Communist aims; preferring genuine peace, as opposed to the Marxist-Leninist representations of peace. *Syn.* warmongering; anti-peace. *Ant.* peace-loving; anti-war.

Peace-In-Independence Communist-type peace ensured by a Communist government.

Peace In Vietnam The Communist conquest of South Vietnam.

Peace-Keeping *adj.* Preserving or promoting any of the Communist brands of peace. *Ant.* peace-breaking.

Peace-Lover *n.* One who advocates peace on Communist terms. *Ant.* peace-hater.

Peace-Loving *adj.* Favoring Soviet or Communist aims; advocating any of the Communist brands of peace; supporting Communism. *Syn.* anti-war. *Ant.* peace-hating; warmongering.

Peace Movement (New Left) One that promotes any of the Communist brands of peace, which may include demonstrations, riots, civil disturbances, strikes, circulation of peace petitions, etc.

Peace Offer An offer to make peace on Soviet or Communist terms.

Peace Plan A plan to make peace on Soviet or Communist terms.

82/Peace-Seeking

Peace-Seeking *adj.* Seeking any of the Communist brands of peace.

Peacetime *n.* An international climate in which Communism may flourish.

Peasantry *n.* Farmers who believe Soviet or Communist propaganda, or who are coerced into obeying Soviet or Communist orders.

People *n.* (1) Communists. (2) Supporters of the Party Line for whatever reason. (3) The Communist Party. (4) A Communist state. (5) The Party elite, or those who control Party policy. (*E.g.*: "We warmly welcome the many U.S. leaders and the majority of the American people who have stepped up their struggle to check the aggressive Nixon administration." — North Vietnamese delegate to the Paris conference.) — *adj.* popular; people's. *Syn.* proletariat; masses; populace; population; working class; progressives. *Ant.* Fascists; Nazis; reactionaries; imperialists; warmongers.

People's *adj.* Communist; Communist-oriented; Communist-controlled; Communist-backed; pro-Communist. *Syn.* popular; revolutionary.

People's (followed by a concept) *adj.* The Marxist-Leninist representation of the concept, as contrasted with its normal sense. *Syn.* genuine, modern, new, proletarian, true, etc., followed by a concept. *Ant.* bourgeois, false, fraudulent, old, out-moded, pseudo-, etc., followed by a concept. See **People's Democratic Republic**.

People's Army A Communist conscript army. *Syn.* volunteer army.

People's Democracy A collectivist Communist authoritarian system of government. *Syn.* Com-

munism; Socialism. *Ant.* Fascism; Capitalism; bourgeois democracy.

People's Democratic Republic A totalitarian Communist state, dependent on and subservient to the Soviet Union, Red China, or other Communist power center.

People's Liberation Army A Communist army conscripted for the purpose of eradicating Western or Capitalist influence and opposition in any state. (*E.g.*: The People's Liberation Army of China crushed opposition to Mao Tse-Tung's collectivist policies; and the People's Liberation Army of Colombia, one of four Soviet-Castroite guerrilla fronts operating in Colombia, seeks to overthrow the government.)

People's Militia The Communist Party's home guard, which assures obedience to the ruling clique's dictates.

Perfidy *n.* Lack of faith in Soviet or Communist promises; actions confirming such lack of faith; adherence to Western value standards. — *adj.* perfidious. *Syn.* untrustworthiness; unreliability. *Ant.* trustworthiness; reliability; good faith.

Persecution *n.* The legal prevention of illegal acts committed in pursuance of the Party Line. — *v.* persecute. *Syn.* repression. *Ant.* retaliation; self-defense.

Petty Bourgeois Unreasonably anti-Communist. *Ant.* Socialist. See bourgeois.

Petty Bourgeois Libertarianism The desire for freedom on the part of people living under Communism.

Petty Bourgeois Prejudices The preference for

84/Piety

truth, honor, dignity, kindness, loyalty, respect for life, personal property, exchange of goods on a free market, worship of God, love of family and country, and other Western values.

Piety *n.* Religious fervor for a social revolution.
— *adj.* pious.

Pigheadedness *n.* Same as stubbornness.

Pigs (Black Militant) *n.* Epithet referring to authority in general, but especially to law enforcement officers who forcibly prevent criminal acts from being committed in pursuance of the Party Line.
Syn. hogs; swine.

Plot *n.* A plan of oppressed people to seek more freedom from the controlling Communist Party; in general, any plan in opposition to the Soviet or Communist cause.

Polarize (New Left) *v.t.* To expose pseudo-liberal bias, superficialities, and inconsistencies with vigor and clarity. (*E.g.*: The Vice President's comments about the radical-liberals are polarizing political differences in America.) — *n.* polarization. *Syn.* divide. See sow dissension. *Ant.* unite; unify.

Police Brutality (New Left) The policy or practice of law enforcement officers to use force in opposition to the Party Line. *Syn.* law and order; police-state tactics; Gestapo methods.

Police Harassment (New Left) Enforcement of the law against leftwing and revolutionary criminals. See harassment.

Police-State Tactics Same as police brutality.

Political Climate The general attitude of the non-Communist world, and of the U.S.A. in

particular, toward the Soviet Union and Communism; such an attitude in a given area of any non-Communist country. See **international political climate** and **favorable and unfavorable political climate**.

Political Crime Any human act so designated by the controlling Communist authority.

Political Prisoner (New Left) A Communist or leftwinger caught committing a crime in a non-Communist state.

Political Reality (1) In accordance with Soviet foreign policy or the Party Line. (2) The fact that Soviet demands are backed by military force in satellite countries.

Political Sabotage Diplomatic retaliation for an illegal Soviet or Communist maneuver. (*E.g.*: Israel announced its withdrawal from the peace talks with Egypt and Jordan until the situation in the Suez Canal Zone was restored to its pre-truce status. *Izvestia* called the withdrawal an act of political sabotage.) See **sabotage**.

Political Settlement A Soviet or Communist tactic to obtain without much bloodshed what cannot be obtained by the exclusive use of force. (*E.g.*: The Soviet Union favors a political settlement of the Vietnam war.) *Syn.* **negotiated settlement**; **peaceful settlement**; **peaceful solution**.

Political Solution Same as **political settlement**.

Political Warfare The art or science of bringing pressures to bear in all spheres of human activity on the non-Communist world, and the U.S.A. in particular, for the purpose of advancing Communism.

86/Political Work

Political Work Ideological indoctrination; subversion.

Politics *n.* The art or science of causing the Soviet or Communist view to prevail, or of causing people to follow the Party Line. — *adj.* political.

Popular *adj.* Communist; Communist-oriented; Communist-controlled; Communist-backed; pro-Communist. *Syn.* people's.

Popular Front A Communist front. (*E.g.*: The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.)

Popular Government A Communist or Communist-dominated government.

Popular Liberation Army One of four Soviet-Castroite guerrilla fronts operating in Colombia, seeking to overthrow the government.

Popular Movement A movement promoting the Cause.

Popular Uprising A Communist-fomented uprising.

Positive *adj.* Productive for the Cause, or the Soviet or Communist side. *Ant.* negative.

Power Structure (New Left) Any organized form of authority in a non-Communist state, especially the U.S. *Syn.* the Establishment.

Power To The People! (New Left) Power to the collectivists!

Praiseworthy *adj.* Deserving praise for helping the Cause. *Ant.* reprehensible.

Prejudiced *adj.* Not favoring the Soviet or Communist position. — *n.* prejudice. *Ant.* impartial.

Preserve *v.t.* To preserve against Western, anti-Soviet or anti-Communist influence; to communize; to collectivize; to attack; to commit aggression. — *n.* preservation. *Syn.* protect. *Ant.* destroy.

- Pressgang Mercenaries** To obtain allied troops to assist in combatting Communist aggression. *Ant.* to raise a volunteer army.
- Pretense** *n.* Refusal to admit that the Soviet or Communist position is valid. — *v.* pretend. *Syn.* hypocrisy; intellectual dishonesty; insincerity. *Ant.* intellectual honesty; sincerity.
- Priest** *n.* In a Communist-controlled state, a pseudo-religious leader in the employ of the secret police. See religious freedom.
- Prisoner Of War** *n.* A non-Communist of any age, sex, or nationality who falls into the hands of guerrillas or other revolutionaries. (*E.g.*: The Arab guerrillas hijacked the TWA plane and treated all aboard as prisoners of war.)
- Productive** *adj.* Producing advantage for the Soviet or Communist side. (*E.g.*: Soviet and Czech leaders held a series of productive talks concerning the measures to be taken against the counterrevolutionary elements in Czechoslovakia.) *Ant.* unproductive.
- Profiteer** *n.* One who makes a profit. — *v.i.* profiteer.
- Progress** *n.* Advancement toward collectivism or Communism. — *adj.* progressive. — *v.* progress; to make progress. *Ant.* reaction.
- Progressive Legislation** (New Left) Laws that promote the Party Line. *Ant.* reactionary legislation.
- Progressive People(s)** Those who deliberately or unwittingly promote the Party Line. *Syn.* progressives. *Ant.* reactionaries; reactionary elements.
- Progressives** *n.* Same as progressive people(s). *Ant.* reactionaries; reactionary elements.

Proletarian (followed by a concept) *adj.* The Marxist-Leninist representation of the concept, as contrasted with its normal sense. *Syn.* genuine, modern, new, people's, true, etc., as appropriate, followed by the concept. *Ant.* bourgeois, false, fraudulent, old, outmoded, pseudo-, etc., as appropriate, followed by a concept. See proletarian democracy and proletarian international law.

Proletarian Democracy The Marxist-Leninist version of democracy: a Communist dictatorship; Socialism. *Syn.* real democracy; genuine democracy; people's democracy; Socialism; Communism. *Ant.* bourgeois democracy; Capitalism; Fascism.

Proletarian Internationalism A doctrine advocating an international class struggle to destroy Capitalism and establish world Communism under the hegemony of the Soviet Union.

Proletarian International Law The interpretation and distortion of international law in such a manner as to be always favorable to the Soviet or Communist side. *Syn.* modern international law. *Ant.* bourgeois international law. See international law.

Proletariat *n.* The working class, but in reality, the Communist Party — *adj.* proletarian. See people.

Promise *n.* A pledge made to gain advantage and to be kept so long as politically expedient by the Soviet or Communist promiser. — *v.* promise. See agreement.

Promote *v.t.* To further the Party Line or otherwise contribute to the growth and expansion of Communism. — *n.* promotion.

Propaganda *n.* The Western representation of events and ideas; views with which Communists disagree, especially those running contrary to the Party Line. (*E.g.*: Asked if he was aware of the widespread resentment in the U.S. because of North Vietnam's brutal treatment of American POW's, the Communist spokesman replied, "That is American propaganda. Our people continue to practice a policy of humanity toward prisoners.") — *v.* propagandize. *Syn.* bourgeois or rightwing propaganda. *Ant.* reality; the true picture; an unbiased view; the unvarnished truth.

Proper *adj.* Decorously consonant with Soviet or Communist interests. *Ant.* improper.

Prosperous *adj.* Collectivized, as a Communist or Socialist state; regimented; communized. — *n.* prosperity. *Ant.* decadent.

Protect *v.t.* To protect against Western influence; to exploit; to communize; to commit Communist aggression; to attack; to invade. (*E.g.*: The Soviet Union protected Czechoslovakia by introducing Warsaw Pact troops.) — *n.* protection. *Syn.* preserve; save. *Ant.* destroy.

Protect The Freedom (Or Rights) Of To exploit; to oppress; to compel; to coerce.

Protest (New Left) *n.* The act of protesting opposition to the Cause. — *v.* protest.

Protest March (New Left) A march protesting opposition to the Cause, frequently ending in violence.

Protest Movement (New Left) A movement protesting opposition to the Cause, frequently ends in violence.

90/Provocation

Provocation *n.* Retaliation for Soviet or Communist provocation. — *adj.* provocative. — *v.* provoke. *Syn.* aggression; attack. *Ant.* retaliation; self-defense; defense; resistance; liberation.

Provocative Acts Retaliatory acts against Soviet or Communist acts of aggression.

Pseudo- Combining form Indicates the Western version, or the normal sense of a concept, as contrasted with the Marxist-Leninist representation. (*E.g.*: Pseudo-legitimacy means legitimacy in its normal sense, as opposed to ideological sense of legitimacy.) *Syn.* bourgeois, false, fraudulent, old, out-moded, etc., as appropriate, followed by a concept. *Ant.* genuine, modern, new, people's, proletarian, true, etc., as appropriate, followed by a concept.

Public Opinion The opinion expressed by Western leaders, policy makers, and the news media which parallels the Party Line, or supports the Soviet or Communist position; what people in the non-Communist world can be led to believe; the Communist version of events. See world opinion.

Puppet *n.* An ally of the U.S.A.; one carrying out orders the revolutionaries do not like. (*E.g.*, South Vietnam is a puppet of U.S. imperialism.)

Puppet Government A legitimate government defending itself from a Communist takeover, or one marked for takeover.

Puppet Regime Same as puppet government.

Q,R

Quid Pro Quo Much Soviet or Communist gain in exchange for little or nothing.

Racial Discrimination (New Left) Opposition of any kind to black demands, or to the Party Line on the black revolution.

Racism (New Left) *n.* Advocacy or practice of rational, democratic, and legal means to achieve racial justice.

Racist (New Left) *n.* One who advocates the achievement of racial justice via the democratic process.

Radical (New Left) *n.* One who advocates or practices radicalism.

Radicalism (New Left) *n.* Advocacy or practice of extreme leftwing political or social measures that weaken and destroy the structure of democratic societies. — *adj.* radical. — *v.t.* to radicalize.

Rascals And Schizophrenics Political dissenters in the USSR, whose punishment includes public disgrace, being sent to slave-labor camps, and confinement in insane asylums.

Rational *adj.* Characterized by Marxist-Leninist, as opposed to Western, reasoning. — *n.* rationality. *Syn.* correct. *Ant.* irrational.

Reaction *n.* Policies measures, tendencies, or influences which run counter to the Party Line, or to Soviet or Communist foreign policy. (*E.g.*: The Soviet intervention saved Czechoslovakia from falling prey to the forces of reaction.) — *adj.* reactionary. *Ant.* progress.

Reactionary (New Left) *n.* One who opposes the Party Line, or Soviet or Communist policies for whatever reason; in general, any anti-Communist. *Ant.* progressive.

Real (followed by a concept) *adj.* The Marxist-

Leninist representation of the concept, as contrasted with its normal sense. (*E.g.*: Real democracy is the Soviet conception of democracy, in which the people are told what to do and think.)

Syn. genuine, people's, proletarian, new, modern, etc., as appropriate, followed by the concept.

Ant. bourgeois, false, old, fraudulent, out-moded, etc., as appropriate, followed by the concept.

Realism *n.* Marxist-Leninist values. *Syn.* correctness; truth. *Ant.* idealism; falsity.

Realistic *adj.* In accordance with the Party Line; pro-Soviet; pro-Communist. (*E.g.*: No matter what it may be, the Soviet viewpoint is always realistic.) *Syn.* correct. *Ant.* unrealistic; incorrect.

Reality *n.* The Party Line, particularly as regards Soviet foreign policy interpretations. Frequently used in the plural. — *adj.* real. *Ant.* myth; propaganda; bourgeois propaganda.

Real Picture The Soviet or Communist version of any event. *Syn.* true picture; unvarnished truth; unbiased view. *Ant.* distorted picture or version.

Reasonable *adj.* Potentially favorable to the Soviet or Communist cause; making good sense by the Marxist-Leninist standard of judgment. — *n.* reason; reasonableness. *Syn.* correct. *Ant.* unreasonable; incorrect.

Rebel Armed Forces A Soviet-Castroite guerrilla front operating in Guatemala.

Rebellion *n.* An uprising against some phase of the capitalist system. — *v.i.* to rebel. — *adj.* rebel.

Rebuild *v.t.* To eliminate Western influence; to

communize; to collectivize. *Syn.* build Socialism; lay the foundations of Socialism; protect. *Ant.* destroy.

Recalcitrance *n.* Same as stubbornness.

Reciprocal *adj.* Advantageous to the Soviet or Communist side. — *n.* reciprocity; reciprocity. *Syn.* mutual; equal; fair. *Ant.* unequal; unfair.

Reconcile *v.t.* To settle to Soviet or Communist advantage. — *n.* reconciliation. — *adj.* reconciliatory.

Reconciliation (Religious) *n.* Linking hand-in-hand in a common assault against society as presently constituted.

Reconciliation Of Differences The settlement of a dispute to Soviet or Communist advantage.

Red Guards (1) Youthful Chinese Communist militants unleashed by Mao Tse-tung in 1966, as part of his so-called Cultural Revolution, to help him regain control of the Party apparatus. (2) Any armed group conscripted to support the "in-group" in an intra-Party struggle in a Communist country.

Redemption *n.* Violent dispossession of the authority or property of others. — *v.* to redeem.

Reduce Tensions To yield to Soviet or Communist demands. *Syn.* relax tensions. *Ant.* increase tensions. See international tensions.

Re-Educate *v.t.* To educate again, as of captive people, this time in the faiths and values of Communism; to indoctrinate; to brainwash. (*E.g.*: After having re-educated them, the North Vietnamese released three U.S. prisoners-of-war.) — *n.* re-education.

94/Reform

Reform *v.t.* To remove Western influence; to eliminate all traces of Capitalism; to collectivize; to communize. — *n.* reform. *Syn.* build; rebuild; build up; build Socialism; lay the foundations of Socialism. *Ant.* destroy.

Regression *n.* A tendency away from collectivism or Communism. — *adj.* regressive. — *v.* regress. *Syn.* reaction. *Ant.* progress.

Regulate *v.t.* To manipulate or adjust so as to conform to Marxist-Leninist standards. — *n.* regulation. — *adj.* regulatory.

Rehabilitate *v.t.* To exculpate officially, for tactical purposes, former enemies of the state, or Communist leaders; or to accept as valid once-repudiated facts or ideas. — *n.* rehabilitation.

Relax Tensions Same as reduce tensions.

Relevant (New Left) *adj.* Fitting or suiting Party Line requirements for social progress. — *n.* relevancy. *Ant.* irrelevant.

Relevant Education (New Left) Educational courses or methods whose effect is to create discontent and foment revolution.

Reliable *adj.* Obedient to Party orders; worthy of Communist trust; believing in Soviet or Communist promises. — *n.* reliability. *Syn.* trustworthy; correct. *Ant.* unreliable; untrustworthy; incorrect.

Religion *n.* A vehicle for promoting the Cause through liberal or Communist religious leaders and groups. — *adj.* religious.

Religious Bigot One who opposes the radicalizing of religion.

Religious Freedom The manipulation of religious

ceremonies, practices, and activities (1) in a Communist state so as to give an outward appearance of religious freedom, or (2) in a non-Communist state so as to destroy religion as an effective force against Communism.

Renegade *adj.* At variance with the Party Line as prescribed by the Soviet Union, Red China, or other Communist power center. (*E.g.*: The Soviet revisionist renegade clique recently intensified its political attack and military intimidation against the Albanian People's Republic, according to Radio Peking.) — *n.* renegade. *Syn.* revisionist.

Renunciation Of Force Treaty A non-aggression pact providing for the renunciation of force by non-Communist signatory or signatories in the settling of international disputes. (*E.g.*: The 1970 renunciation of force treaty between West Germany and the USSR.) See non-aggression pact and treaty.

Re-Order Priorities (New Left) To make adjustments, as in the national budget, so as to allot more funds for Socialistic activities at the expense of national defense.

Repentance (New Left — religion) *n.* Resolving to take violent action in a non-Communist society. — *v.* to repent. — *adj.* repentant.

Reprehensible *adj.* Deserving blame or censure for opposing the Cause. *Ant.* praiseworthy.

Representative *adj.* Pro-Soviet or pro-Communist. (*E.g.*: A representative cross-section of public opinion is one favorable to the Soviet or Communist cause.)

Repress (New Left) *v.t.* To restrain or prevent the

execution of the Party Line; to enforce laws or rules, especially against illegal political activity; to oppose demands for Socialist-type legislation. (*E.g.*: The leftwing Uruguayan terrorist group, the Tupamaros, kidnapped an American Embassy official, a police expert, who was alleged to have admitted "providing lethal weapons to repress the Uruguayan people.") — *n.* repression. *adj.* repressive.

Reprisal *n.* Retaliation against non-Communists for defending themselves against Communist aggression or law-breaking.

Republic *n.* (1) A collectivistic totalitarian state dependent on and subservient to the Soviet Union, Red China, or other Communist power center. (2) A component part of the Soviet or Red Chinese empire. (*E.g.*, Latvia and Tibet, respectively.) — *adj.* republican.

Resistance *n.* Justifiable opposition to oppression, repression, police brutality, and aggression. — *v.* to resist. *Syn.* self-defense; defense; retaliation; liberation. *Ant.* oppression; repression; police brutality; aggression; attack; provocation.

Resistance War An attempted Communist takeover. *Syn.* war of national liberation. *Ant.* war of aggression.

Resolve Satisfactorily (Or Unsatisfactorily) To resolve to Soviet or Communist satisfaction (or dissatisfaction).

Restore *v.t.* To eliminate Western influence; to communize; to collectivize. — *n.* restoration. *Syn.* rebuild and its synonyms. *Ant.* destroy.

Restructure (New Left) *v.t.* To tear down the fabric of Capitalist society and re-build along collectivist lines. (*E.g.*: To restructure society or the universities.)

Retaliation *n.* Communist provocation; Communist response to non-Communist retaliation; Communist attack. — *v.* retaliate. — *adj.* retaliatory. *Syn.* self-defense; defense; resistance; liberation. *Ant.* aggression; attack; provocation.

Reunification *n.* Incorporation of the non-Communist portion of a divided country, such as Germany, Korea, and Vietnam, into the Communist portion. — *v.* reunify; reunite.

Reunification Of The Fatherland Reunification of the entire country under Communism. See reunification.

Revanchism *n.* The German policy or practice of having a strong national defense against possible Soviet aggression. — *adj.* revanchist.

Revanchists *n.* German leaders who advocate a strong national defense against possible Soviet aggression. *Syn.* revenge-seekers.

Revenge-Seekers *n.* Same as revanchists.

Revisionism *n.* Advocacy of policies or practices at variance with those prescribed by the controlling Communist power center. — *adj.* revisionist.

Revisionist *n.* Any Communist Party, faction, or individual disagreeing with the Party Line as prescribed by the Soviet Union, Red China, or other Communist power center.

Revolution *n.* (1) In general, the Communist cause of world revolution; the Communist struggle against Capitalism. (2) The struggle to overthrow

98/Revolutionary

a non-Communist government. (3) The communization process following a successful Communist takeover. (4) The goal of weakening or destroying the Establishment. — *adj.* revolutionary. *Syn.* the Cause; class struggle; liberation; status quo. *Ant.* aggression; oppression; counter-revolution.

Revolutionary *n.* An advocate or supporter of any of the Marxist-Leninist representations of revolution. *Syn.* activist; agitator; internationalist; militant; partisan; progressive; the forces of freedom or justice; peace-lover. *Ant.* chauvinist; Fascist; gorilla; Nazi; pig; hog; swine; peace-hater; right-winger; reactionary; imperialist; warmonger.

Revolutionary Armed Forces One of four Soviet-Castroite guerrilla fronts operating in Colombia, seeking to overthrow the government.

Revolutionary Government The Communist government replacing an overthrown legitimate government.

Revolutionary Power Communist power.

Revolution In Religion (1) Politico-social activity by church leaders that advances Communist objectives. (2) The new life that Christ promised to bring to earth.

Rig *v.t.* To arrange and regulate in accordance with Western value standards. (*E.g.*: The puppets of the U.S. imperialists rigged the elections in South Vietnam.) — *adj.* rigged.

Right *adj.* Conforming to the Marxist-Leninist sense of justice; coerced. — *n.* rightness. *Syn.* correct. *Ant.* wrong; incorrect.

Right *n.* A duty or obligation imposed by the

Right Of Peaceful Assembly/99

controlling Communist Party: (1) Within the Communist world, a duty or obligation to be performed for the state; compulsion; coercion. (2) (New Left) Outside the Communist world, the duty or obligation to take any action, regardless of its legality or morality, to promote the Party Line; license.

Right Of Dissent (1) Within the Communist world, the duty or obligation to express dissent only when permitted or so directed. (2) (New Left) Outside the Communist world, the duty or obligation to take exception to all aspects of western civilization, in conformity with the Party Line.

Right Of Free Speech (1) Within the Communist world, the duty or obligation to write or speak favorably of Communism and unfavorably of Capitalism. (2) (New Left) Outside the Communist world, the duty or obligation to write or speak, in conformity with the Party Line, anything whatsoever, at any time, under any circumstances, without regard for law, rule or regulation, custom, propriety and common decency, public safety, public morals, or the national interest and welfare, the principal admonition being, "Don't fail to get the job done!"

Right Of Peaceful Assembly (1) Within the Communist world, the duty or obligation to participate in such public gatherings, and for such purposes, as the appropriate Communist authority may direct. (2) (New Left) Outside the Communist world, the duty or obligation, in conformity with the Party Line, to foment and

100/Right-Wing

encourage civil turmoil through such organized activities as "peace," "anti-war," and "protest" marches and demonstrations, criminal acts, riots, looting, and guerrilla warfare, the principal admonition being, "Don't fail to get the job done!"

Right-Wing (New Left) *adj.* Of or pertaining to anti-Communism, anti-Semitism, or anti-collectivism. *Syn.* Fascist; reactionary; chauvinistic; freedom-hating. *Ant.* Socialist; freedom-loving; patriotic; progressive.

Right-Winger (New Left) *n.* One who opposes all brands of collectivism, Socialism, and Communism. *Syn.* an extremist; a reactionary. *Ant.* a moderate; a progressive.

Right-Wing Extremist (New Left) A hardline anti-Communist.

Right-Wing Opportunism The advocacy of more freedom for the people living under Communism.

Right-Wing Propaganda (New Left) Informational materials or statements exposing the true nature of Communism and Socialism. *Ant.* Socialist informational materials; cultural activities.

Robber Aggression Extremely effective defensive measures against Communist aggression. *Syn.* ruthlessness. See aggression.

Rootless Cosmopolitans Soviet anti-Semitic epithet for Jews.

Ruling Circles U.S. or Western leaders and policy makers. *Ant.* Soviet spokesmen.

Ruling Clique A Western government. *Ant.* the Soviet government.

Running Dogs (Red Chinese) Allies of the U.S. or

other powerful non-Communist country. (*E.g.*: “People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!” — Red Chinese slogan.)

Ruthlessness *n.* Measures which effectively counter the propagation of Communism. — *adj.* ruthless. *Syn.* robber aggression.

S

Sabotage (*fig.*) *v.t.* To interpret by Western rather than by Marxist-Leninist standards. (*E.g.*: The U.S. imperialists have sabotaged the 1954 Geneva Agreements by invading Vietnam.) — *n.* sabotage. *Ant.* to interpret correctly.

Safeguard *v.t.* To protect or promote Soviet or Communist interests; to communize; to collectivize. — *n.* safeguard. *Syn.* protect. *Ant.* to destroy; to commit aggression.

Salvation *n.* (1) Freedom from Western influence; Socialism; Communism. (2) The act of freeing a country from Western influence; aggression; subversion. — *v.t.* to save.

Sanctions *n.* Coercive measures adopted to compel a non-Communist nation to comply with the Communist version of international law. (*E.g.*: The UN General Assembly voted in favor of sanctions against Rhodesia.)

Satellite *n.* An ally of the U.S.A. — *adj.* satellite. *Ant.* fraternal state; peace-loving state; all peace-loving people.

Satisfactory *adj.* Having sufficient advantage or gain for the Cause at a given time. *Ant.* unsatisfactory.

Savagery *n.* Forcefully effective anti-Communist measures; decisive defeats for the Communist side. — *adj.* savage. *Syn.* cruelty; barbarism; genocide. *Ant.* heroic exploits; glorious victories.

Save (The Country) To save (the country) from Western influences and control, *i.e.*, to conquer and communize (the country).

Scheme *n.* (1) Plan of the people living under Communism to gain more freedom. (2) In general, a plan tending to harm the Soviet or Communist cause. *Syn.* plot.

Secrecy Of Correspondence Within a Communist-controlled state, postal censorship.

Sectarian *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Communist sect. *Ant.* non-sectarian.

Sectarian Language An ordinary national language used to transmit without detection Party information and instructions, by assigning ideological meanings to words, ideas, and judgments; New-speak; Communes; the Communist lingo; Communist double-talk. *Ant.* non-sectarian language.

Security *n.* Protection from non-Communist attack and influences. — *adj.* secure.

See Through To understand Western values and logic. (*E.g.*: The North Vietnamese saw through the counterfeit peace offer of the U.S. imperialists.)

Self- Combining form meaning: Soviet-oriented or Communist-oriented.

Self-Defense *n.* Soviet or Communist aggression; subversion; provocation. (New Left) Attacks on law enforcement officers or other authorities. *Syn.* defense; retaliation; resistance; liberation;

status quo. *Ant.* aggression; provocation; attack.
Self-Defense Units Groups of Communist-controlled revolutionaries.

Self-Determination *n.* The decision of a people, usually as a result of Soviet or Communist coercion, to establish a Soviet-oriented or Communist-oriented government.

Self-Government *n.* The government of a country or region by Soviet-oriented or Communist-oriented leaders.

Self-Preservation *n.* The protection of a people from a democratic form of government, or from Western influences, by Soviet or Communist power. *Syn.* self-defense. *Ant.* aggression.

Sensible *adj.* Making sense according to Marxist-Leninist logic; foolish by Western standards. — *n.* sensibleness. *Syn.* correct. *Ant.* foolish; incorrect.

Servility *n.* The state or condition of being subjected to Western influences; freedom of choice. — *adj.* servile. *Syn.* slavishness. *Ant.* correctness.

Settle *v.t.* To decide or determine finally for Soviet or Communist benefit. — *n.* settlement.

Sexism (New Left) *n.* The act or advocacy of opposition, for whatever reason, to the liberation of women. — *adj.* sexist.

Sexist (New Left) *n.* One who opposes the liberation of women for whatever reason.

Shapeless And Lost Organization The government of one of the states of the Soviet empire, when it tries to gain more freedom. (*E.g.*: Before the Soviet invasion in August 1968, *Pravda* called the Czech government a shapeless and lost organization.)

Sickness *n.* Mental state or attitude of rejecting Communism and the faiths and values of Marxism-Leninism. — *adj.* sick.

Slander *n.* Factual or critical comment about any aspect of the Soviet Union, or any other Communist state, or about any aspect of Communism or Communist activity. — *adj.* slanderous. — *v.* slander. *Ant.* truth.

Slanderer *n.* One who tells the truth about any Communist state, or any aspect of Communism.

Slavishness *n.* Same as servility.

Sober Men Western leaders who stand in awe of the Soviet military and nuclear potential, and therefore advocate cooperation with the Soviet Union on almost any terms. *Ant.* wild men.

Social (New Left) *adj.* Of or pertaining to collectivism, Socialism, or Communism; collectivistic; pro-Communist; Communist-oriented. — *n.* society.

Social Action (New Left) Group action by citizens in harmony with the Party Line. *Syn.* community action.

Social Adjustment (New Left) Adjustment to collectivist methods and practices.

Social Consciousness (New Left) An awareness of the temporary and personal benefits of collectivism to the individual.

Social Development (New Left) Development of collectivist methods and practices.

Social Fascists Non-Communist Socialists (*e.g.*, the late Norman Thomas).

Social Goals (New Left) Socialist or collectivist goals.

Social Imperialism The program of the Soviet Union, as labeled by Red Chinese propaganda, *i.e.*, the imperialism of an enemy Communist state.

Socialism *n.* A permanent dictatorship of the controlling Communist Party. A collectivistic society controlled by the State, which will "wither away" into Communism. — *adj.* Socialist. *Syn.* Communism. *Ant.* Fascism; Capitalism.

Socialist Bloc The Communist bloc.

Socialist Camp The Communist side, opposed to the non-Communist side, in the great struggle for world hegemony. *Ant.* imperialist camp.

Socialist Governments Governments that have a marked degree of collectivism; pro-Communist governments; Communist governments. *Ant.* bourgeois governments.

Socialist Informational Materials Communist propaganda. *Ant.* rightwing propaganda.

Socialist Morality The flexible, opportunistic Marxist-Leninist code of conduct, developed and capable of being changed by man for the benefit of those who control the Communist Party. *Syn.* new morality. *Ant.* bourgeois morality.

Socialist Realism The representation of life in the captive countries of the Soviet empire as happy and heroic.

Socialist Republic A collectivistic-type dictatorship normally dependent on, and subservient to, the Soviet Union or Red China. *Syn.* democratic republic. See republic.

Socialize (New Left) *v.t.* To move in the direction of collectivism. — *n.* socialization.

Social Justice (New Left) Soviet-style or Communist-style justice. See *justice*.

Social Progress (New Left) Progress toward collectivism or Communism. See *progress*.

Social Security (New Left) Protection against Western influences; collectivist-type welfare services for ideologically acceptable needy. See *security*.

Social Significance (New Left) The leftwing message. (*E.g.*: The proposal of the Wisconsin Senator contained social significance.)

Social Studies (New Left) Studies emphasizing the alleged worth and desirability of collectivism, and putting the Soviet Union and Communism in the most favorable light possible.

Social Work (New Left) The propagation of collectivist methods and practices.

Solidarity *n.* Cohesion and oneness in the interests of the Communist Party in control (*e.g.*, a solidarity conference). — *adj.* solidarity. *Syn.* union; unity. *Ant.* disunity; division; polarization.

Solidarity Conference Combination of persons for the purpose of promoting the Soviet or Communist line. *Ant.* conspiracy.

Some *adj.* (1) A very few; almost none, when used in describing opposition to Soviet or Communist objectives. (2) In its normal sense, used to describe support for Soviet or Communist objectives. See *all* and *only*.

Sovereignty *n.* Soviet or Communist control of a state; domination (*e.g.*, the sovereignty of Czechoslovakia). — *adj.* sovereign. *Ant.* puppet government.

Soviet *adj.* Communist; Russian Communist; or pertaining to the Russian brand of Communism; collectivist.

Soviet Diplomat A Soviet spy in the guise of a diplomat.

Soviet Ideologists Soviet Communists who interpret the writings of Marx and Lenin as directed by those controlling the Party policies.

Soviet Ideology The interpretation of the writings of Marx and Lenin so as to justify any action the Soviet Communist Party leaders may wish to take; the Russian version of Marxism-Leninism, which advocates world domination by Communist Russia through peaceful coexistence and lays and executes plans to this end.

Soviet Man A brainwashed individual who apparently enjoys obeying orders unquestioningly. See new Soviet man.

Soviet Technical Assistance Communist subversion under the cloak of technical assistance. *Syn.* ruble aid. *Ant.* dollar imperialism.

Soviet Union The Russian empire; euphemism for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), the real source of power in the U.S.S.R.

Sow Dissension To tell the truth about Communism, or some aspect of it.

Special Advice Instructions from the Party.

Spectacular Achievements By Western standards, modest economic advances achieved by the Soviet Union at a terrible cost in human life and suffering. Same as miracles of progress.

Speculation *n.* The crime of engaging in private enterprise in a Socialist state. — *v.i.* speculate.

Speculator *n.* One who engages in speculation.

Spontaneous *adj.* Planned; premeditated. (*E.g.*: A series of spontaneous guerrilla-type actions have been planned to disrupt activities at Colorado State University, and eventually to close the institution.)

Spurious *adj.* Of or pertaining to Western logic; hence, false. — *n.* spuriousness. *Syn.* incorrect; illogical. *Ant.* correct; logical.

Spy *n.* One who commits espionage, *q.v.*

Stalinism *n.* The policy and practice of overtly using force, terrorism, torture, murder, etc., to assure the loyalty and obedience of the Soviet Party members and the people to the person(s) controlling the Party. So called after Joseph Stalin, second Russian Communist dictator (1924-53), who succeeded Lenin. In Communes, the use of the term stalinism implies that (1) the coercion, intimidation, and ruthless suppression of opposition to the will of the Soviet Communist Party is no longer tolerated, and that, (2) the Soviet brand of Communism having “mellowed,” the world revolution has been called off. — *adj.* stalinist.

Stalling Tactics Steadfast refusal to yield to Soviet or Communist demands.

Star Chamber Procedures (Or Proceedings) (New Left) Court procedures or Congressional hearings likely to uncover information detrimental to the Communist cause; the trial of a militant or revolutionary accused of any crime.

State, The *n.* The ruling Party clique; the Party in control.

State Secret Anything the Soviet Communist Party does not wish to become public knowledge. (*E.g.*: The real wages of the workers in the Soviet empire are held to be a state secret.)

Status Quo *n.* The expansion of Communism; the global struggle to destroy Capitalism; the Soviet march toward world domination; Soviet imperialism. *Syn.* the Cause; class struggle; liberation. *Ant.* aggression.

Step Up The War (New Left) To respond to Communist escalation. *Syn.* escalate. *Ant.* de-escalate.

Sterile *adj.* Containing nothing to promote Communism. (*E.g.*, Sterile anti-Communism.) *Syn.* reactionary. *Ant.* progressive.

Stooge *n.* An ally of the U.S., or of a restraining non-Communist authority.

Stooge Administration A government receiving U.S. aid to prevent a Communist takeover (*e.g.*, the government of South Vietnam).

Stop *v.t.* To stop opposing some Soviet or Communist goal. — *n.* stop.

Stop The Bombing! (New Left slogan) Stop killing the Communists.

Stop The War! (New Left slogan) Stop the non-Communist half of the war.

Strained Relations Relations unfavorable to Soviet or Communist objectives. *Ant.* normal relations.

Struggle *n.* The so-called class struggle, or some phase of it; as the struggle for world domination, the struggle to overthrow a government, the struggle to replace Western values and methods with Communist. — *v.i.* struggle.

Struggle Against Imperialism, Aggression, Racial Discrimination, Oppression, The Puppet Administration, The Clique Of Traitors, The Enemy's Rule, Injustice (or anything else described in negative terms) The Communist attempt to overthrow a government.

Struggle For National Liberation, National Independence, National Salvation, Self-Determination, Peace, Equality, Racial Equality, Racial Justice, Social Justice, Freedom, Democracy, Neutrality, Prosperity (or anything else described in positive terms) The Communist attempt to overthrow a government.

Stubbornness *n.* Steadfast refusal to yield to Soviet or Communist demands. — *adj.* stubborn. *Syn.* obstinacy and its synonyms. *Ant.* reasonableness; cooperation.

Student (New Left) *n.* Person of any age who abets campus violence. — *adj.* student.

Student Power (New Left) The union of students, with whatever support they can muster from liberal professors, teachers, and administrators, to compel compliance with their demands; the power of students to disrupt and destroy (re-structure) an educational institution.

Subversion *n.* Efforts of the people living under Communism to gain more freedom. — *adj.* subversive. *Syn.* counterrevolutionary activities. *Ant.* patriotism.

Summit Meeting A Soviet political warfare tactic to gain advantage through a meeting of the President of the United States and the Premier of the Soviet Union.

Superstition *n.* The religious heritage of man — *adj.* superstitious.

Suppression (New Left) *n.* Restraint of illegal activities hindering the Cause. — *v.t.* suppress. *Ant.* freedom.

Swine (New Left) *n.* Same as hogs and pigs.

System, The (New Left) *n.* The enemy democratic system to be attacked, weakened, and destroyed, especially its sources of power. See the Establishment and the power structure.

T

Teach-In (New Left) *n.* Propagation of the Party Line in an academic atmosphere by means of "loaded" discussion panels and audience participation.

Temporarily *adv.* As long as required for Soviet or Communist demands to be met. (*E.g.*: Soviet troops will be stationed in Czecho-Slovakia temporarily.) — *adj.* temporary.

Thaw, The The granting of minimal freedoms to captive peoples to create the impression in the West that Soviet Communism has become more democratic.

Theology Of The Nude (New Left) A sexual orgy justified on religious grounds. See neo-naked nude-in.

Thugs *n.* Persons who defy the Soviets or Communists, or the Communist Party in power; allied soldiers on the non-Communist side.

Tokenism *n.* Submission to, and compliance with black demands; an effort of any magnitude in the direction of racial integration.

Tolerance *n.* Receptiveness or sympathy toward radicalism, Marxism, Socialism, and Communism. — *adj.* tolerant. — *v.* tolerate. *Ant.* intolerance; authoritarianism.

Tourists *n.* Potential spies for the Soviet Union or other Communist states in the guise of tourists.

Trade *n.* A means of gaining political, economic and monetary advantage through the exchange of goods; buying needed, good products at low prices in a soft currency and forcing the seller to accept unwanted, shoddy products at inflated prices in exchange for a hard currency. — *v.i.* trade.

Traitor *n.* A person of any nationality who betrays the Soviet Union or refuses to follow the Party Line. — *adj.* traitorous. *Syn.* chauvinist. *Ant.* patriot; internationalist.

Trample Upon To put up a vigorous defense against Soviet or Communist aggression. *Syn.* commit aggression. *Ant.* liberate.

Treason *n.* Acts of loyalty directed toward one's own country rather than toward the Soviet Union; bourgeois patriotism. — *adj.* treasonable. *Syn.* chauvinism. *Ant.* patriotism; internationalism.

Treaty *n.* A Soviet-type or Communist-type international agreement made for the purpose of gaining strength. See international and agreement.

Trickery (or Trick(s)) *n.* Western logic; an honest and reasonable Western act or proposal. — *adj.* tricky. — *v.t.* trick. *Syn.* fraud; hoax; counterfeit proposal. *Ant.* logic; an honest and reasonable proposal.

Truce *n.* A Soviet-type or Communist-type agree-

ment providing for the cessation of hostilities and military build-up by the non-Soviet or non-Communist side. See agreement.

True (followed by a concept) *adj.* The Marxist-Leninist version of the concept, as contrasted with its normal sense (*e.g.*, true democracy). *Syn.* genuine, modern, new, people's, proletarian, real, etc., as appropriate, followed by a concept. *Ant.* false, bourgeois, fraudulent, old, out-moded, pseudo-, etc., as appropriate, followed by a concept.

True Humanitarianism Soviet or Communist exploitation of human beings for the benefit of the Party (*e.g.*, the systematic extermination in the 1920s of the Kulaks, the prosperous Russian peasants who refused to cooperate in the communization process).

True Picture The Soviet or Communist version. *Syn.* real picture; unvarnished truth; unbiased view. *Ant.* distorted picture or version.

Truth *n.* (1) The quality of conforming to the Marxist-Leninist representation of reality. (2) Any thought or utterance deemed to promote the Soviet or Communist cause. (3) Language perversion as an ideological weapon. — *adj.* true; truthful. *Syn.* correctness. *Ant.* falsity; incorrectness; bourgeois truth.

Truths Official Communist lies.

Trust *n.* Obedience to Party orders; reliance on Soviet or Communist promises. — *v.t.* trust.

Trustworthy *adj.* Obedient to Party orders; worthy of Communist trust; relying on Soviet or Communist promises. — *n.* trustworthiness. *Syn.* reliable. *Ant.* untrustworthy; unreliable.

U

Unacceptable *adj.* Disadvantageous to the Soviet or Communist cause. *Syn.* incorrect. *Ant.* acceptable; correct.

Unaligned Nation Same as neutral and nonaligned nation.

Unbiased View The Soviet or Communist line. *Syn.* unvarnished truth; complete picture. *Ant.* distorted and bourgeois version.

Uncle Toms Black men who advocate democratic and legal means for the redress of grievances. For the feminine form, see Aunt Jemimas. Used by black militants.

Uncommitted Nation Same as neutral and non-aligned nation.

Unconstitutional (New Left) *adj.* Opposed to the Cause on grounds of being contrary to the U.S. Constitution. (*E.g.*: The registration of foreign agents is unconstitutional.) *Ant.* constitutional.

Uncooperative *adj.* Not acting, or unwilling to act, for Soviet or Communist benefit. *Syn.* stubborn. *Ant.* cooperative.

Under The Cloak Of Free Elections, Religion, Law Enforcement, etc. In keeping with the Western principles and practices of free elections, etc., as though these were tricky and underhanded.

Understanding *n.* Informal agreement favoring the Soviet or Communist side.

Unequal *adj.* Disadvantageous to the Soviet or Communist cause. *Ant.* equal. (See inequality.)

Unfairness *n.* Unfairness by the Marxist-Leninist ethical standard, *i.e.*, disadvantageous to the Party elite, or to the Soviet or Communist

position. — *adj.* unfair. *Ant.* fairness.

Unfavorable *adj.* Detrimental to the Soviet or Communist cause. *Ant.* favorable.

Unfavorable Political Climate An unfavorable milieu in a given area or country for Communism to flourish, frequently occurring during the Cold War period. *Ant.* favorable political climate. See international political climate.

Unfriendly *adj.* Not friendly to the Soviet or Communist cause. *Syn.* anti-Soviet; anti-Communist; Fascist-type. *Ant.* friendly; fraternal.

Unhealthy Homes Those in the Soviet Union and satellite states in which parents give their children religious training.

Unify *v.t.* To combine into a unit for Soviet or Communist benefit. — *n.* unification. — *adj.* unifying; unified. *Syn.* unite. *Ant.* destroy.

Unilateral *adj.* Of or pertaining to reprehensible non-Communist action taken in response to Communist action. (*E.g.*: Radio Hanoi censured the U.S. for its unilateral military build-up in South Vietnam.)

Uninformed *adj.* Not indoctrinated, duped, or coerced.

Union *n.* The state of being united for the sake of the Cause. — *adj.* united. — *v.t.* unite. *Ant.* disunion.

United Nations (1) A group of nations united and exploited for Soviet or Communist benefit.

United States (1) A group of states united and exploited for Soviet or Communist benefit.

(2) The U.S.A.

Unity *n.* The state or fact of being one for Soviet

116/Universal Brotherhood

benefit. — *adj.* united. — *v.* unite; unify. *Ant.* disunity.

Universal Brotherhood The acceptance of Communism as good, and acceding to Soviet demands by the people of all nations.

Universal, Equal, Direct Suffrage, And Secret Ballot Coerced voting for the Communist-backed slate of candidates. (*E.g.*: The Political Program of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam calls for universal, equal, direct suffrage, and secret ballot.)

Unjust *adj.* Contrary to the Marxist-Leninist representation of justice. *Syn.* incorrect. *Ant.* just; correct. See justice.

Unjust Cause An aim, object, or principle detrimental to Soviet or Communist interests. (*E.g.*: Czech resistance to the Soviet invasion was an unjust cause.) *Ant.*: just cause.

Unjustest (Or Most Unjust) War A war waged by the United States against the Soviet Union.

Unjustifiable *adj.* Harmful to the Cause. *Ant.* justifiable war.

Unjustifiable War A war against Soviet or Communist aggression; non-Communist participation in an unjust war. *Ant.* justifiable war.

Unjustified *adj.* Acting against Soviet or Communist interests. *Ant.* justified.

Unjust War (New Left) A war against Soviet or Communist aggression; non-Communist participation in such a war. *Ant.* just war.

Unnecessary *adj.* Not needed for Soviet or Communist purposes. *Ant.* necessary.

Unperson *n.* A deposed party official who, stripped

of his power and prestige, is permitted to live in exile, but who for the purposes of Party policies and Soviet history is considered practically nonexistent. (*E.g.*: After Nikita Khrushchev was ousted from the Soviet premiership in 1964, he became an **unperson**.)

Unproductive *adj.* Not producing advantage for the Soviet or Communist cause. *Ant.* productive.

Unprovoked *adj.* Responsive to Communist provocation.

Unrealistic *adj.* Not in accordance with the Soviet or Communist representation. *Syn.* incorrect. *Ant.* realistic; correct.

Unreasonable *adj.* Potentially detrimental to the Soviet or Communist cause; not in accordance with Marxist-Leninist logic or standards. — *n.* unreasonableness. *Syn.* illogical; incorrect. *Ant.* reasonable; logical; correct.

Unreliable *adj.* Disobedient to Party orders; not worthy of Communist trust; suspicious of Soviet or Communist promises. — *n.* unreliability. *Syn.* untrustworthy. *Ant.* reliable; trustworthy.

Unsatisfactory *adj.* Not having sufficient advantages for Soviet or Communist purposes at a given time. *Ant.* satisfactory.

Untrustworthy *adj.* Same as unreliable. — *n.* untrustworthiness.

Unvarnished Truth Same as unbiased view.

U.S. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the enemy.

U.S. Aggression U.S. defense against Communist aggression. See aggression.

U.S. Imperialism U.S. policies and practices. See imperialism.

U.S. Imperialists And Their Agents, Henchmen, Hirelings, Lackeys, Mercenaries, Puppets, Satellites, Stooges, Thugs, etc. The national forces and their allies opposing a Communist takeover with American assistance, *e.g.*, in South Vietnam.

U.S.S.R. *n.* Abbreviation for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; the Russian empire; the forced union of 122 conquered, formerly sovereign states and nationalities near or contiguous to Russia — the Ukraine, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Outer Mongolia, Armenia, Georgia, etc. — under the dictatorship of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). The government of the U.S.S.R. is subject to the will of the Soviet Union, a euphemism for the CPSU.

Usurp The Political Process (New Left) To exercise the traditional American way of nominating and electing public officials; to prevent militants from destroying the political process. (*E.g.*: Black Militant Eldridge Cleaver charged both the Republican and Democratic Parties with usurping the political process.

V

Vanguard Of The People The organizers and directors of mass demonstrations, protests, and riots in conformity with the Party Line; the Communist Party. *Syn.* activists; militants; revolutionaries.

Vietnamese People The Vietnamese Communists and their supporters, including the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese armies.

Vietnamization *n.* The strengthening of the South

Vietnamese army to the point of being able to repel Communist aggression without the help of U.S. ground troops. Hence, a trick to deprive the Vietnamese Communists of victory. — *v.t.* vietnamize. *Syn.* a military trick.

View The Matter Reasonably Accept the Soviet or Communist viewpoint. (*E.g.*: The U.S. negotiators at the Paris talks stubbornly refused to view the matter reasonably.)

View The Matter Sensibly Same as view the matter reasonably.

Villains Influential anti-Communists.

Violate *v.t.* To interpret according to the Western viewpoint as opposed to the correct viewpoint. (*E.g.*: Radio Hanoi accused the United States of violating the 1954 Geneva Accords. — *n.* violation. *Syn.* interpret incorrectly. *Ant.* interpret correctly.

Violent Means Pursuance of the Party Line by using violence, often beginning with nonviolent means. In such cases, the violence is blamed on police brutality. *Ant.* nonviolent means.

Volunteer *v.i.* To be coerced; to agree to do something as a result of duress. (*E.g.*: The white-collar workers of Havana volunteered to cut sugar cane on Sundays.) — *adj.* volunteer.

Volunteer Army A Communist conscript army. *Syn.* people's army.

Volunteers *n.* Communist-controlled people who have been coerced by the Communists into doing something. (*E.g.*: In October 1969 it was reported that the United Arab Republic (Egypt) might accept volunteers from the Soviet Union and Red China to fight against Israel.)

Vote *v.i.* To vote as directed and coerced. (*E.g.*: The three Baltic republics voted to enter the U.S.S.R.) — *n. vote.*

W

Wall Street *adj.* Of or pertaining to Capitalism or the free enterprise system (*e.g.*, **Wall Street monopolists** merely means American businessmen).

War *n.* (1) The most violent phase of the international Communist struggle to destroy Capitalism, involving primarily direct aggression (wars of national liberation) to supplement violence and terrorism, as contrasted with the use primarily of subversion, or indirect aggression, which supplements propaganda, duplicity, and perversion of Western values (peaceful coexistence). (2) Armed resistance to Communist aggression (*e.g.*, the Vietnam war). (3) In reference to non-Soviet or non-Communist participation, war is called illegal, immoral, unjust, etc. (4) In reference to Soviet or Communist participation, a war is called legal, moral, just, etc. (5) The U.S. participation in the Vietnam war. (*E.g.*: "American progressive forces are fighting against the war in Indochina, and we welcome this struggle." — Soviet Premier Kosygin.)

War Crime Any non-Communist military act that hampers Soviet or Communist aggression and has potential proganda value. See crime.

Warmonger *n.* Anyone who favors retaliation or defense against Soviet or Communist provocations, threats, or aggression. *Syn.* peace-hater; hawk. *Ant.* peace-lover; dove.

Warmongering *n.* Advocacy of adequate defense against Soviet or Communist aggression or imperialism, or of adequate national defense, especially U.S. defense. — *adj.* warmongering. *Ant.* peaceful policies.

War Of Aggression Armed opposition to an attempted Communist takeover. *Ant.* war of national liberation.

War Of Destruction Effective armed opposition to an attempted Communist takeover.

War Of (National) Liberation An attempted Communist takeover. *Syn.* war of (national) independence; war of (national) salvation. *Ant.* war of aggression.

War Of (National) Independence An attempted Communist takeover. *Syn.* war of (national) liberation; war of (national) salvation. *Ant.* war of aggression.

Western Imperialism Western or democratic influences. *Ant.* Socialism.

We Want Peace! (New Left) We want a Communist victory! See peace.

Wholeheartedly *adv.* Under duress. (*E.g.*: The Vietnamese people wholeheartedly support the war of national liberation.)

Wildmen *n.* Western leaders who, although aware of the Soviet military and nuclear potential, nevertheless favor using superior force to check Soviet or Communist aggression. *Syn.* madmen. *Ant.* sober men.

Will Of The People The will of the Party elite, of the Party, or of the Soviets or the Communists in general.

Win Over To dupe, indoctrinate, or terrorize into cooperating with the Soviet or Communist side.

Wither Away To continue to remain in power.

(*E.g.*: The Socialist state will wither away and Communism will be the result.)

Women's Liberation Movement (New Left) The radical feminist movement aimed at securing equality for women and manipulated by the New Left to weaken the U.S. social and cultural structure. See liberation.

Workers' State A Communist police-state (*e.g.*, the U.S.S.R., Red China, Cuba, and North Vietnam).

Working Class The followers of the Soviet or Communist line in labor unions.

Working Class Movement Communist infiltration and subversion of the labor unions.

World *adj.* Same as international.

World Opinion The controlled ideological representations of the Soviet Union and of such Western leaders, statesmen, and news media as support them for whatever reason. See public opinion.

World Peace The kind of peace that will exist when and if the world ever finds itself under Communist domination. See peace.

World Policeman (New Left) The U.S. policy of giving military assistance when requested by legitimate governments threatened with a Communist takeover. Used in a pejorative sense by the liberal community.

World Political Climate Same as international political climate.

World Proletariat Communists and fellow travelers throughout the world. See proletariat.

World Socialist System World Communist system.

Worsen *v.* To make worse by doing something the Western way; to oppose Communism. — *n.* worsening. *Ant.* improve.

Worsen International Relations To refuse to yield to Soviet or Communist demands. *Ant.* improve international relations. See international tensions.

Wrest Back Our Sacred National Rights To communize the country. (*E.g.*: The South Vietnamese Communists describe themselves as struggling to “wrest back our sacred national rights.”)

Wrong *adj.* Not right according to Communist moral standards; against the Party or the Communist cause; contrary to the Party Line; in opposition to Soviet foreign policy. — *n.* wrongness. *Syn.* incorrect. *Ant.* right; correct. See immorality.

XYZ

Yankee *adj.* (Latin American) Anti-Castro; anti-Communist; American.

Yankee Imperialism U.S. opposition to Soviet-Castroite subversion, terrorism, and revolution in Latin America; U.S. foreign policy with respect to Latin America at any given time. See imperialism.

From the Preface by Stefan T. Possony

The publication of Professor Roy Colby's dictionary of the Communes language marks a milestone in the study of Communism.

This dictionary is not a big, but a stupendous work: Without painstaking diligence and unceasing perseverance, and especially without exceptional intellectual understanding, both of semantics and Communism, the identification and "translation" of more than a thousand Communist terms would have been impossible. I confess that despite my own earlier labors in this unplowed field, the length of the Communes lexicon surprised me greatly. This fact alone shows that the Communes language is far more elaborate than was supposed heretofore. Communes also appears to be a living language to which new expressions are constantly added, while older terms acquire a richer and more complex meaning. Moreover . . . the Communes language has begun to develop "dialects," notably the specific vocabulary of Maoism. Professor Colby's dictionary has laid the foundation for the continued observation and translation of Communes and all its dialects, and has given us a tool through which the relations among Communists, and between Communists and non-Communists, can henceforth be analyzed more effectively.